

St. CROSS HOSPITAL
WINCHESTER

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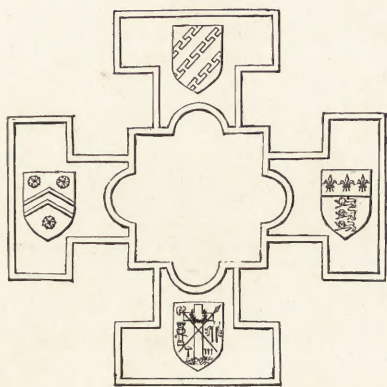
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G. H. Wilson

John W. H. W.

Western Super-Mare

91



The uppermost shield is that of the Founder, De Blois ; the lower that of Master John de Campeden ; that on the left Bishop William of Wykeham, and that on the right the shield of Cardinal Beaufort.



ANCIENT HOUSE (WITH CHIMNEY BUILT OUT), WATER LANE, ST. CROSS.

(From a wash-drawing by Miss Johnston, Northlands, Winchester.)



THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS FROM COMPTON HILL IN 1643.

Shewing the entry into the City of the Western Army of the Parliament.

From a picture in the possession of Sir Charles Shelley, Bart., at Avington Park.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTE.

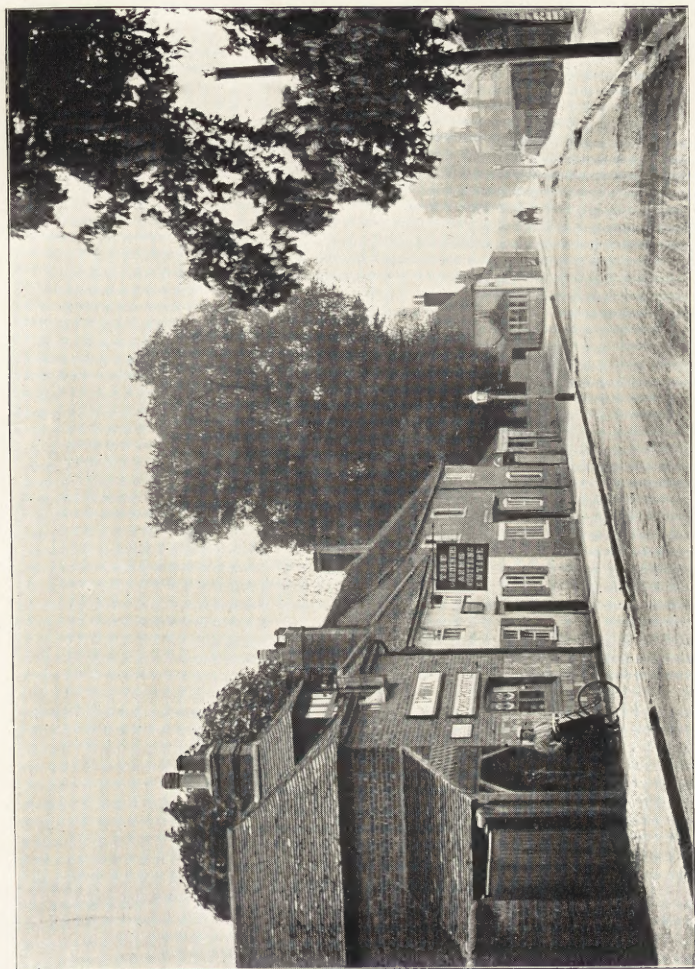
The invention of the arch is the one essential point which differentiates Roman from Greek architecture, and it is in the development of the arch that the history of the rise of Gothic is involved. . . .

Egyptian art shows weight borne with conscious effort.

Greek art shows it borne adequately and with equanimity.

Gothic shows it transformed into lightness and carried with joy.¹

¹ Basil Champneys, in Paper read before Manchester Society of Architects, 1899.



THE VILLAGE OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER,
(formerly called Sparkford).

The Ancient Hospital of St. Cross.

[One mile from Winchester on the Southampton road.]

"There is no foundation of the sort in England, and probably none on the continent, which can be compared in point of interest with St. Cross."

Master—REV. W. G. ANDREWES, M.A.

Curate—REV. H. LEECH PORTER.

Receiver—THOMAS E. NEWTON, Bank Chambers, Winchester.

Clerk—CHARLES WIGAN, 21, Great George Street, Westminster.

Porter—T. BOWSHER.

NOTICES TO VISITORS.

ST. CROSS CHURCH.—*Times of Service* :—

Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., except during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, when the Service is at 6.30 p.m.

Afternoon Service in summer months at 3.30, chiefly for children.

Week days at 10 a.m. Saints' days at 10.30 a.m.

TICKETS to view the Hospital are obtained at the Porter's Lodge :—

Sixpence for - - - one.

One Shilling for - - - three.

One and Sixpence for - a party.

The money obtained is divided equally between the exhibitor on duty for the month, the library, and the burial fund.

THE WAYFARER'S DOLE.

The horn of beer and piece of white bread, given on knocking at the Porter's hatchway, is one of the last remaining instances of that olden-time charity which could make provision for all comers.

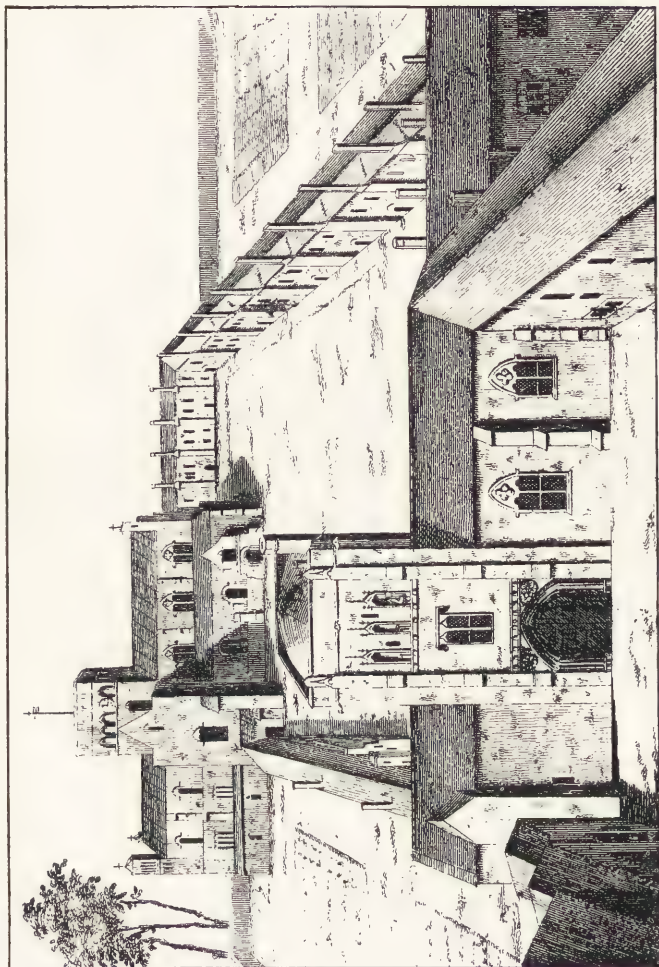
The Gates are strictly barred at Nine o'clock in the evening during the summer, and at Eight o'clock in the winter.



THE OUTER GATEWAY.

St. Cross hospital.

ST. CROSS has that peculiar attraction which belongs to whatever is first of its own class. No one can pass its threshold without finding himself landed, as it were, in another age. It seems a place where no worldly thought, no pride or passion, or irreverence could enter; a spot where, as a modern writer has beautifully expressed it, a good man, might he make his choice, would wish to die.—
E. A. FREEMAN.



THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.
(From J. Wilkes' Winchester Guide, published in 1780.)

St. Cross Hospital

Near Winchester :

Its History and Buildings.

SIXTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM THORN WARREN,

(For two years an ex-officio Trustee of the Hospital).

WINCHESTER :

WARREN AND SON,



LONDON :

SIMPKIN AND CO., LIMITED.

1899.

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P R E F A C E .

As all the works treating solely of the Hospital of St. Cross have been out of print for some time past, I have been asked to prepare this small Handbook. In its hasty compilation I have endeavoured to locate the charm of its adventitious history by accompanying the notes with carefully selected illustrations; for many of these I am indebted to the great patience and skill of the photographer, Mr. W. T. Green.

St. Cross is one of the earliest foundations for the care of impotent men,—a sort of mediæval convalescent home,—the noble Founder's idea being that the best medicine for enfeebled health is a generous diet, coupled with a regular and peaceful life. For the "hundred-hall" poor, who did not need medical treatment, coarser bread and only one dish was allowed.

In placing this book before the public, I wish to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the Master and Brothers of St. Cross, the representatives of the late Canon Humbert, from Messrs. Macmillan and Co., from Papers by Professor Freeman, B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Fearon, Woodward's "Hampshire," Duthy's "Sketches," a synoptical Letter to the "Times," April, 1896, and from various writers on St. Cross to whose works reference is made.

W. T. W.

Winchester,

November, 1899.

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BISHOP HENRY DE BLOIS' TREASURY IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



EAST SIDE OF OUTER COURT, ST. CROSS.

MR. LECKY ON THE VALUE OF THE HISTORY OF
LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

"I would especially commend to the attention of all political students the history of institutions in the constantly fluctuating conditions of human life. No institution has ever remained for a long period unaltered. Sometimes with changed beliefs and changed conditions, institutions lose all their original utility. They become simply useless, obstructive, and corrupt; and, though by mere passive resistance they may continue to exist long after they have ceased to serve any good purpose, they will at last be undermined by their own abuses. Other institutions, on the other hand, show that true characteristic of vitality, the power of adapting themselves to changed conditions and new utilities. Few things in history are more interesting and more instructive than a careful study of these transformations. There is probably no better test of the political genius of a nation than the power which it possesses of adapting old institutions to new wants; and it is in this skill and in this disposition that the political pre-eminence of the English people has been most conspicuously shown."¹

¹ An Inaugural Address reported in *The Times*, October 11, 1892.



THE HOSPITAL FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON ROAD.

Notes on the Hospital of St. Cross.

(Founded A.D. 1136.)

There is a power in Imagination which enables us seemingly to enter into the very bodily presence of men long since gathered to the dust.—
RUSKIN.



MORE than seven centuries have passed since Bishop Henry de Blois, the Founder of St. Cross Hospital, watched his builders puddle the clay for the foundations of his houses "for the poor of Christ," and saw them rear the lofty chancel and transepts of his great church. He lived twenty years after this at Wolvesey Castle, situate a little higher up stream. The first Brothers of St. Cross doubtless saw his art treasures, and the fine collection of wild beasts and birds which he kept there, and they would also see the piece of land, where once stood the Conqueror's palace, which their Founder was laying

out and adding to the minster precincts. They probably viewed with some curiosity the Byzantine Font which he had brought from abroad, and praised the beauty of the new treasury and shrines which he was erecting in the Cathedral.

When only twenty-eight years old, Henry de Blois was made bishop, but having become infirm after some forty years of political and episcopal life in the troublous times of Stephen, he would occupy himself by seeing his Brethren (dressed as now) and his Hundred-hall Poor eating their *mortrell*¹ of *wastell*² and milk, or barley bread with "green fish" or herring pie (and sometimes "plum broth," "honey sop," or a farthing's worth of cheese), and quaffing their *galiones* of small beer from "horns" and leathern "jacks."

Soon after the Founder's death, a dispute arose between the Bishop and the Hospitallers, (to whom the management of the Hospital had been entrusted,) but after the lapse of many years the Hospital was handed over to the sole charge of Bishop Peter de Rupibus, who appointed Alan de Soke, "a prudent and faithful man," as the first Master.

The west end of the church remaining unfinished in 1255 Bp. Ethelmar invited assistance towards its completion, and he appears to have been successful without the aid of the modern bazaar or sale of work.

In 1345, the "bell-ropes," together with a missal

¹ basin.

² best bread.

and a chalice, were delivered into the hands of Master Raymund de Pelegrini at his induction. In 1350 the Master was paid £8, and the four priests 13s. 4d. each per year; the seven choristers lived on the leavings of the Master and Brethren, and the Hundred-hall Poor were allowed to carry home with them what they did not consume of their dinner, which consisted of three quarts of small beer, a loaf of bread, and two messes.

In 1321, Bp. Reginald Asser, and again in 1372, Bp. William of Wykeham, had to wrest the property of the Hospital from the spoiler. In the latter case one Master, de Cloune, sold the corn, cattle, and materials, pulled down buildings, allowed the roof of the Great Hall to remain fallen in, and turned away the Brethren and Hundred-hall Poor!

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, that worthy Master, John de Campeden, expended £1,822, a sum now equal to about £27,000, on the repair of the Hospital buildings.

In 1446, Cardinal Beaufort added a new foundation, or Alms-house of Noble Poverty, for thirty-five new Brothers and three Hospital Nurses, raising the number of inmates to seventy.

One wonders if the great Cardinal invited the Brothers of Noble Poverty to Wolvesey to see the regal crown which he held in pawn for the large loan he had granted to the King. No doubt they heard the Cardinal preach at the rededication of their church

in 1420, for he was an eloquent man, as is known by the record of his speeches delivered in Parliament.

At the Reformation the Vicar General found "certain things requiring reformation," and ordered that refreshment but *no money* be given to honest people mendicants were to be driven away with staves. The Lord's Prayer and the Creed were to be taught *in English*, and to be said in the Church after dinner. The choral services were allowed to be continued.

In 1632, in answer to Archbishop Laud's inquiry, the Master reported that he found the Hospital buildings in "extreme ruin and dilapidation."

During Cromwell's protectorate, the regicides Lisle and Cook (solicitor to the Parliament) were Masters of the Hospital successively; and in 1667 the office was filled by the soldier-priest, Henry Compton, who afterwards as Bishop of London crowned William and Mary.

The ancient Registers of the Hospital were burnt in 1616, and Bishop Hoadly in 1763 granted a licence to pull down the Ambulatory, which happily was not done, so that to-day visitors can view the buildings much as they appeared four hundred years ago.

The Hospital Buildings consist of an Outer Gate and Court, in which, on the left, are the brewhouse and remains of some of the earlier buildings; on the right, the large kitchen, offices, etc. Under the Tower,

which is a restoration by Cardinal Beaufort, worthy of his name, is the Porter's hatchway, from whence the far-famed Dole of a piece of bread and small horn of beer is given to all wayfarers.

Passing from the fore-court through the noble tower gateway, one enters upon the spacious quadrangle around which are ranged the Brethren's Hall,¹ the Master's House, the quaint dwellings of the Brethren, the lofty Church ; on the east side the Infirmary with Ambulatory beneath, and on the south the Home Park and Burial Ground of the Society.

East of the Ambulatory is the Master's garden with its ancient fish pond and remains of a great pigeon-house.

All readers will be charmed by the short record of a visit to the Hospital by an American lady, which we take from her delightful little volume, with the kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of London and New York.

The Brothers with courtesy take visitors "the rounds."

¹ There are at the present time seventeen brothers in all, and our illustration of the entrance to the Hall shews the Brother for the day giving seventeen rings for dinner—one for each Brother—to fetch his rations.



RECEIVING THE DOLL.



THE BRETHREN'S HOUSES.

A Visit to St. Cross Hospital by an American Lady.

We entered in under a fine vaulted gateway with a square turret above it, and found ourselves in a small court, on one side of which was the porter's lodge. A tall, slender, gentle-eyed woman, with a little boy clinging to her skirts, responded to our knock by opening the upper half of the door. We paid our sixpences, and were about to pass on when she said, with a smile, "Will you have your dole *now*, or when you have been the rounds?"

"We will have it now, if you please," we said gravely. Whereupon the portress opened the lower half of the door with a hospitable air, and bade us enter. We looked round for our dole expectantly. From an urn-shaped vessel placed in a niche in the wall the portress filled two drinking-cups—horn, bound with silver—with pale, amber-coloured beer, and presented them to us with bits of bread about two inches square. "The poor get a whole slice," she said, consolingly. The beer was not so bad as to flavour that day, but it was certainly amazingly weak. The "Wayfarer's Dole" is said to be the last known survival of the good old custom of offering food to all chance comers. We felt as if

we had gone back seven centuries, notwithstanding the assurance that the Prince of Wales had drunk from that very cup only the week before.

Then we passed into the large quadrangle, and paused to look about us. In front of us was a beautiful gray church; to the east an old cloister; to the right, forming two sides of the square, a row of curious low, white houses, with very tall chimneys, connected with a longer building of the same height, but with a broad arched doorway and an imposing flight of steps. Each little house had its own little garden, gay with flowers. Around the great green quadrangle ran a broad gravelled walk. In its centre was an old sun-dial on a gray, time-eaten pedestal. As we looked, still standing near the gate, a gentle-faced old man in a black gown, with a silver cross on his breast, came slowly across the square looking at us inquiringly. There was an air of almost infantile sweetness and simplicity about him, an atmosphere of unworldliness, so to speak, that captivated us at once. In a timorous, hesitating way he half extended his hand in welcome, and then half withdrew it again; and when we cordially gave him ours, begging him to show us the beautiful old place, he beamed and brightened, stepping off bravely as he led us from point to point, babbling delightedly like a happy child. . . . His placid face seemed to be part of the scene and to belong to it. What to him was the fever and tumult of the life outside? what the surging thunder of the waves that he only heard in the far distance? what the mad whirl of the rushing, swarming, scheming, bargaining, fighting multitudes? What had his own past been? Whatever it was, he had forgotten it, with its pains and its conflicts. For him there remained, until the day of his death, only an infinite peace. . . . There was a lump in my throat, and a very suspicious aching, as we followed him from church to



BROTHER BARTHOLOMEW'S PORTRAIT.

cloister, and from thence across the court to the "Hundred Mennes Hall," where the brethren still dine together on state occasions, or "gaudy days" as our guide called them.





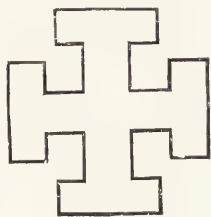
CARDINAL BEAUFORT'S LEATHEREN JACKS, SALTS, AND CANDLESTICKS.—A.D. 1447.

live?" he asked. "Would it please you to see my rooms?" . . . "Here's where I live," he said, with a charming air of proprietorship. "We're very comfortable. There's no choice here. The houses are all alike." There was a sitting-room, or parlour, with a bright little latticed window and a fireplace, a bedroom with a neat white bed, and a tiny kitchen, or buttery, with a sink and running water. A little round table was drawn up before the fire, and the cloth was laid, with a pretty teacup and saucer and sundry other dishes. Brother Comas had evidently been about to make his own tea when our approach interrupted the ceremony. "Now you must see my garden and have some flowers."

* * * * *

But we carried away with us something better than flowers—the memory of a beautiful charity, and a picture of lovely, serene old age whose colours will never fade. Good-bye, dear old Brother Comas!¹

¹ *A Cathedral Pilgrimage*, by Julia C. R. Dorr, Macmillan, 2s. 6d.



SILVER CROSS WORN BY THE BROTHERS ON THE LEFT BREAST.

T. Monday. H. J. Rogers. R. Dicker. G. Boyce. H. Bevercourt.



T. Noyce. W. Broadway. J. Wells. A. Nobbs. C. Dale,
 SOME OF THE BROTHERS OF THE BLOTS FOR NATION. SEPTEMBER, 1899.
 (Three Brothers were absent.)

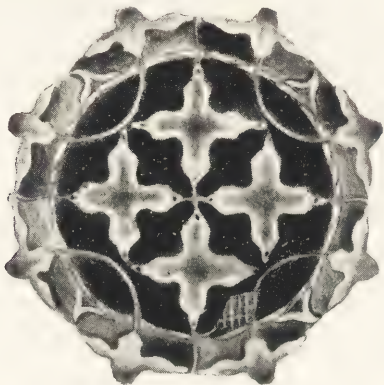
The Hospital Buildings.

"St. Cross is the most famous and most ancient of existing eleemosynary institutions."

The Outer Court.

IN the Outer Court, on the left, are remains of an ancient building about 40ft. long, probably a portion of the earlier buildings of St. Cross Hospital; and on the right the large kitchen, offices, etc.

The wandering friars in mediæval times were the newsmen of the day, and important commissions and valuable parcels were often committed to them. At night some of the belated wayfarers were probably allowed to sleep in some of the domestic buildings in the outer Court.



CROWN OF THORNS.

The centre boss of the groining of the gateway is a curious cross composed of leaves, surrounded by a crown of thorns. In the spandrels over the gate appear the Founder's arms, France and England quarterly, within a border.



Wilson, Photo.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE,

HALL,

BEAUFORT'S TOWER.

AMPHITHEATRE.

The Cloister, or Ambulatory.

On the east is a low Cloister of the 16th century, 135ft. in length, almost domestic in style, with oriel window and simple spandrels to the supporting woodwork. One part of the building affords an early specimen of brickwork, some of the bricks being of small make. One of the nun's rooms in the upper part of the Cloister opens into the Church, where was formerly a gallery whereby the sick in the Infirmary had an opportunity of taking part in the services. The solid oval table in the lower walk is said to have been brought from Winchester Castle. Near by is the entrance to the Master's garden, where still remain the old fish pond, and the walls of a great pigeon house.

On the west side are the Brethren's Houses, with their tall, quaint chimneys,¹ and on the north side are the Refectory and the Master's House.

Beaufort Tower.

Beaufort Tower (1404-47) rises above the roofing on either side, and its outline is relieved by a handsome octagonal turret with spiral stair. The vault of the gateway is richly groined, and over it is the Founder's Chamber, or muniment room. The niche in the south exterior was formerly occupied by a

¹ These chimneys were probably added at the time of the enlargement of the Hospital by Cardinal Beaufort about the year 1420. In the Brothers' Hall the central hearth for a charcoal fire, with an opening in the roof above, was allowed to remain. A chimney in Founder's chamber over the gateway was constructed in 1392-3.



THE AMBULATORY.

figure of the Blessed Virgin, which fell nearly a century ago, almost crushing one of the brethren in its fall. This statue had been preserved from destruction by iconoclasts, through an invented story that it represented a milkmaid with a pail on her head. On the north side the only remaining figure in the three niches is that of the Cardinal in a kneeling posture. The central niche was probably occupied by a figure of the Blessed Virgin, and the other by a figure of the Angel Gabriel,¹ in accordance with the dedication of the Cardinal's Chantry Chapel in the Cathedral. On the southern face is a vertical sundial.

L'Estrange says:—"In the cornice on the tower over the archway are four heads—those of Henry IV, 'time-honoured' Lancaster, Beaufort, and Catherine Swinford. Catherine here finds herself in good company. She was, as most know, a pretty governess whom John of Gaunt's wife had the temerity to engage, with the result that her husband had several natural children, [afterwards legitimated], among them Cardinal Beaufort. Over these heads are the canopied niches for statues, the idea being evidently taken from those on the College tower. In the centre was the Virgin, and by her side the Cardinal; but we observe that though he is on his knees, he is too grand to take off his hat to her."²

The Trustees meet in the Founder's chamber over the gateway, and there the ancient documents are kept.

¹ Some writers say that this niche was filled with a figure representing Bishop de Blois, the first founder.

² *Royal Winchester*, p. 247.



THE COURTYARD.



HOUSES OF THE BRETHREN.

The Houses of the Brothers.

The existing Brethren's houses, like those of the Carthusians, have two rooms, a pantry, and garden. The tall chimneys are usually attributed to Cardinal Beaufort (1420). The ancient Lock Burn crosses under the outer court, and runs at the back of the brothers' houses, whence it turns southward towards the river. A yearly rent is paid to the Cathedral estate for the use of this rivulet.

The dress of the Brothers, derived from the Hospitallers, is a long black gown with a silver cross on the left breast.



Photochrome Co., Ltd.

THE CHURCH—NORTH.

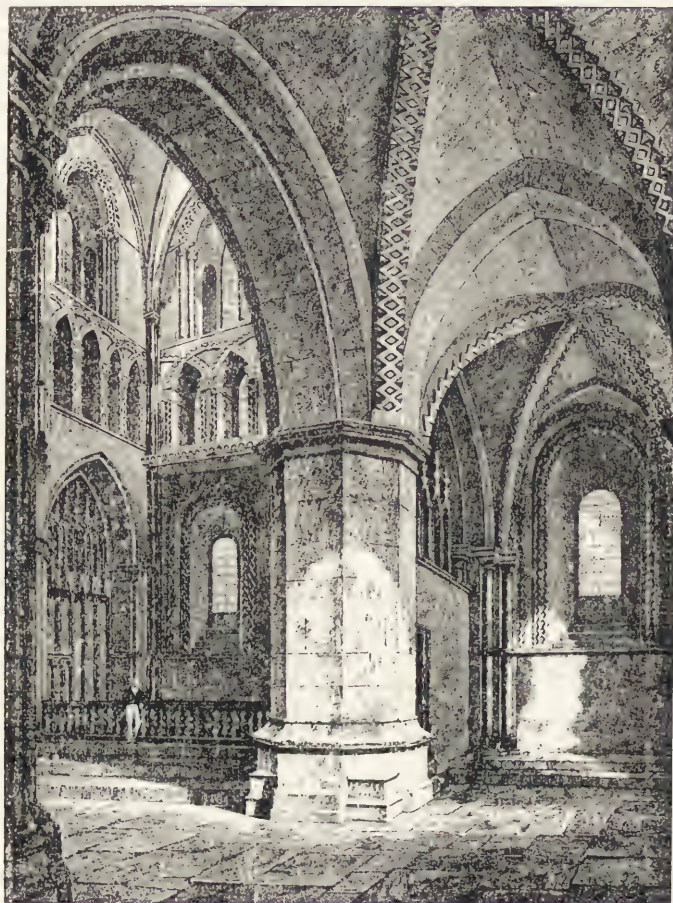
Approximate Dates of the Church

as gathered from the Architecture by Brother Lewin.

	A.D.
Sacristry	1130
Lower part of North and South Transepts ...	1130-1170
Chancel—	1135-1189
North Aisle East	1170-1200
South Aisle East	1170-1220
Nave—	
First Bay	1170-1190
Second Bay	1220-1240
North Aisle	1170 to 1230-1240
South Aisle	1170-1230
Triforium from Boss	1220-1240
and the Four Westerly Arches	1245
West End of Aisle and South Door	1200-1220
West End of North Aisle and Porch	1200-1240
West Door	1240
West Window	1230-1240
Clerestory	1255
Two Windows South Side	1325
Groining, Transepts	1170-1200
Tower raised	1380-1410
Church Finished—The Lantern and Bell Chamber; Window inserted in Early English	1255

Dates of Styles of Architecture.

	Introduced	Lasted
Saxon	950-1066	116
Norman	1066-1170	104
Transition	1170-1200	30
Early English	1200-1240	40
Late English	1240-1270	30
Geometric or Early Decorated }	1270-1330	60
Flowing	1330-1380	50
Perpendicular	1380-1485	105
Tudor	1485-1546	61
Renaissance	1546-1650	104
Debased	1650-1840	190
		890



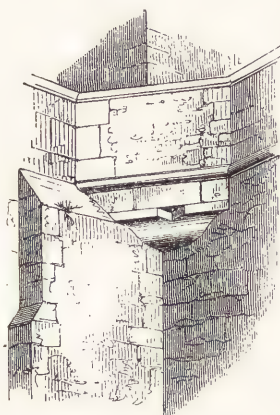
SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF INTERIOR, BEFORE RESTORATION.

The Church.

"The Church, celebrated throughout England for its later Norman choir, still with its stately outline 'crowns the watery glade.'"—*The Times*.

Dimensions of the Church.

Extreme length, W. to E.	125 feet
" breadth at Transepts	115 "
Nave and Aisle, breadth of	54 "
Nave, height of	57 "
Tower Lantern, inside height of	77 "



SQUINCH,
ANGLE OF TOWER.

The Church (1171-1192) is one of the most interesting architectural studies. Good examples of every style—from Romanesque, Transition-Norman, and Early English to Late Decorated—are seen here. In Transition-Norman this Church is considered the best example in existence. Its height is good, and it has stone vaulting throughout.

The Church remained thatched with straw till A.D. 1334, when William de Edyndon, master, re-roofed the Nave with lead, erected the windows of the clerestory, built a chamber for the Master, and re-roofed the "Hundred Mennes Hall."

The Church was re-dedicated on the Saturday in the second week of October, 1420. After the ceremony, the



THE WEST FRONT

Warden gave a dinner in the College Hall to some friends, including Boreway, Keswyck, Kyngesmylle, Pyes, Smythford, Welman, and *three people from the village of St. Cross. Four singing men from St. Cross*, and Deverose, "the litigious tailor," dined with the servants on this occasion. Fromond, the steward, Keswyck, and Tychfeld, were guests at supper.¹

A.D. 1382-1410.—John de Campeden, Master, completed the present tower, re-roofed the chancel and aisles, etc., and expended a sum nearly equivalent to £27,000.

The West Front.

The doorway with the splendid west window, the graceful lancets at the ends of the aisles, and the small gable lights, all form one of the most beautiful and simple compositions imaginable.²

The splendid geometrical tracery in the great western window is "fully developed Decorated."

The workmanship of the western Early English doorway is excellent, and presents a good variety of tooth ornament.

Notes on the Exterior.

Woodward thinks it probable, from the dimensions of the Transepts, and the squeezed appearance of the lower east window of the North Transept, that the body of the Church has been widened subsequently to its first erection by Bishop Henry de Blois. The buttresses on the south of Nave are of three styles.

¹ Kirby's *Annals of Winchester College*, p. 179.

² Freeman.



DOORWAY—NORTH OF CHANCEL.

In the south-east corner of the South Transept is a "Triple-arch." Probably it was a doorway, and led to some small cloister leading to a small building—perhaps the "Clerken-house" pulled down by Cloune, the habitation of the seven choristers and their schoolmaster, a portion of the Nave wall being cut away in order that the door might open right in the angle for some interior convenience.

The vast thickness of the walls in Norman Churches made the use of buttresses less necessary ; thus only tall, shallow pilasters are found adjacent to Norman work.

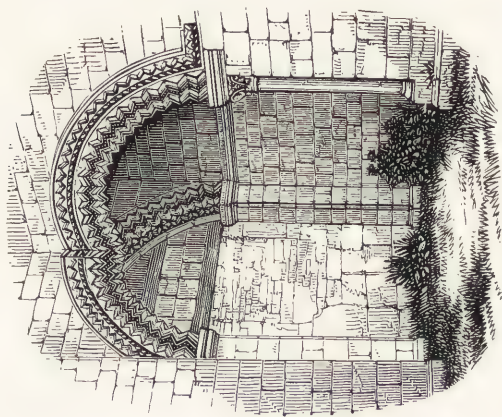
The parapets are a later addition.

In the south aisle the first window from the east is Norman, the second partly Early English, and the third pure Early English.

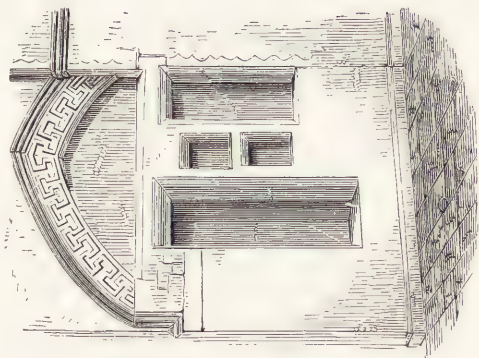
The upper windows in the Choir and Transepts are of later date than the lower. In early times builders did not usually "adopt" a style, but used or improved the style of their day ; thus it is that the date of their work can generally be traced.

The nail head moulding, on the round windows in the eastern gable, was a first development of the tooth ornament. These openings (now glazed), were made to admit air to the roof timbers.

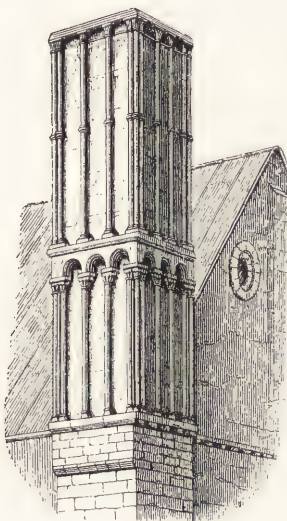
Even this fine church has a show side. The cloisters and domestic buildings were on the south, and the north side being more open, was more richly decorated, especially the windows, which on the south side are plain.



TRIPLE ARCH—EXTERIOR.



TRIPLE ARCH. INTERIOR.



TURRET AT EAST END.

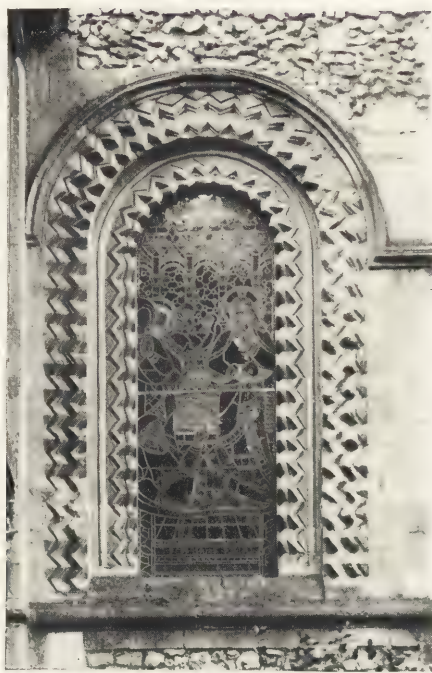
The north porch is Early English; note the room above with the elegant little window.

In the Nave, the windows vary from Transition-Norman to Early English, and in the clerestory, become Decorated. The windows in the north side are the richest.

The walls and windows of the Choir Aisles are Late Norman. At the end of the Church are square towers rising from flat buttresses.

View from the West End.

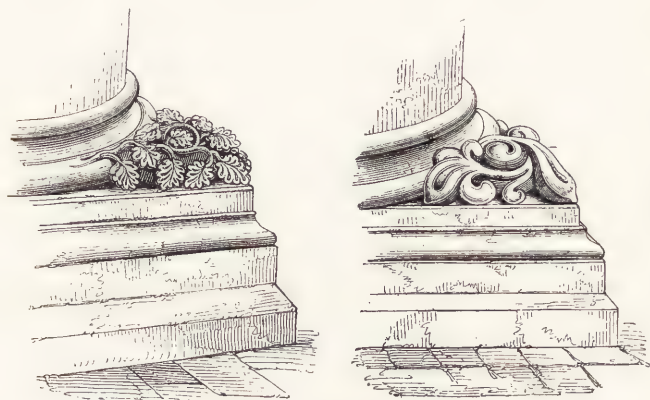
Entering by the north porch, the visitor is impressed by the indescribable charm and substantial dignity of this lofty Church, which is vaulted throughout. The lantern, formed out of the lower storey of the arcaded central tower, is a striking feature, and the enriched early Norman work at the east end, with interlacing arches and exquisitely carved window mouldings, viewed from the west end (a distance of 125 feet), having in the foreground the large circular columns, forms a graceful picture long to be remembered.



WINDOW--NORTH AISLE.

The Nave.

Some twenty feet above the floor level may be noticed sticking out from the piers of the tower-arch next the nave, the two ends of the timbers of the rood-loft, which was taken down by simply sawing through the beam.



BASES OF COLUMNS IN NAVE.

Every ornamental feature of the Norman style may be seen in the interior of this Church.

The western portion of the Church, and the west window were erected during the Mastership of Peter de Sancto Mario, (A.D. 1289,) whose canopied tomb is a conspicuous feature on the north side of the Nave.

The groined roof of Nave is of the Decorated period.

The Norman string course ends after the first Nave arch next to the Tower, and a bunch of foliage denotes where the Early English work follows on.

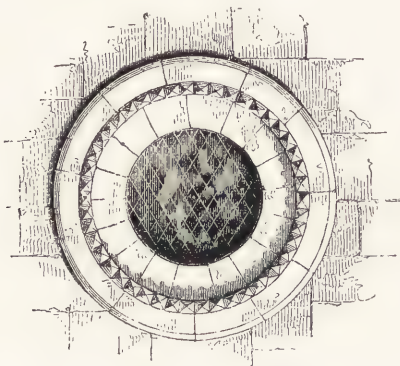
Some of the windows have steps within the sill, which in the south aisle serves to distinguish the shortness of the part actually pierced for light.



INTERIOR OF CHURCH LOOKING WEST.

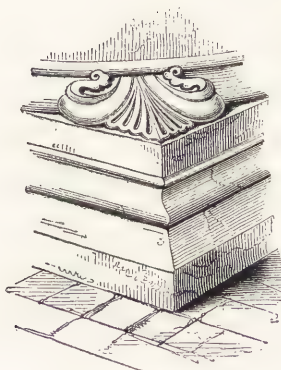
The upper windows of the north transept are pointed, while in the south transept they are still round-headed.

A plain string course runs round the *older* part of the church, level with the window sills.



WINDOW IN EAST GABLE.

Notes on the Interior.



BASE OF COLUMN IN NAVE.

The interior of the Church, which deserves careful notice in all its details, is remarkable for the loftiness of its proportions and the rich ornamentation of its arches and mouldings. It has been restored and colored. The simplicity of the vaulted ceiling and the grandeur of the columns should be noticed.

The western portion of the Nave is Early English; the bay next the Transepts is Transition-Norman; the east end is Norman.



EAST WINDOW OF NORTH TRANSEPT.

The bird's beak mutilating (developed into full-winged birds) is worthy of notice.

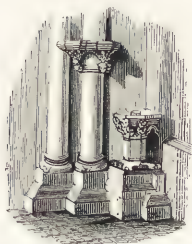
The Tower.

The whole Tower was, in the opinion of Mr. Freeman, open to the interior of the Church, and the run of the upper arches formed a sort of open gallery or outer triforium.

The eight perpendicular windows in the Tower are the work of John de Campden (1390). He also paved the Church throughout.

The corbel heads which support the "solar" floor of the lantern are very boldly designed.

Beautiful Fourteenth Century Tiles.



SEDILIA AND BRACKET.

On the north, outside the Chancel, is an interesting sedilia and bracket.— Note the carving.

The encaustic tiles bearing the appropriate motto for a house of prayer, "HAVE MYNDE," probably date from 1390. The new tiles are from the old designs. The letters Z. O. refer to the anonymous contributor to the recent restorations.

All the old tiles have been re-laid, with due regard to pattern, in the North and South Aisles. They rest upon a pavement of York stone, beneath which there is complete ventilation. The Nave and Choir are laid with Minton's new tiles from old designs. In some the initials of the benefactor, Z. O., are shown.

Some similar examples of these early encaustic tiles may also be seen in Winchester Cathedral, Netley Abbey,

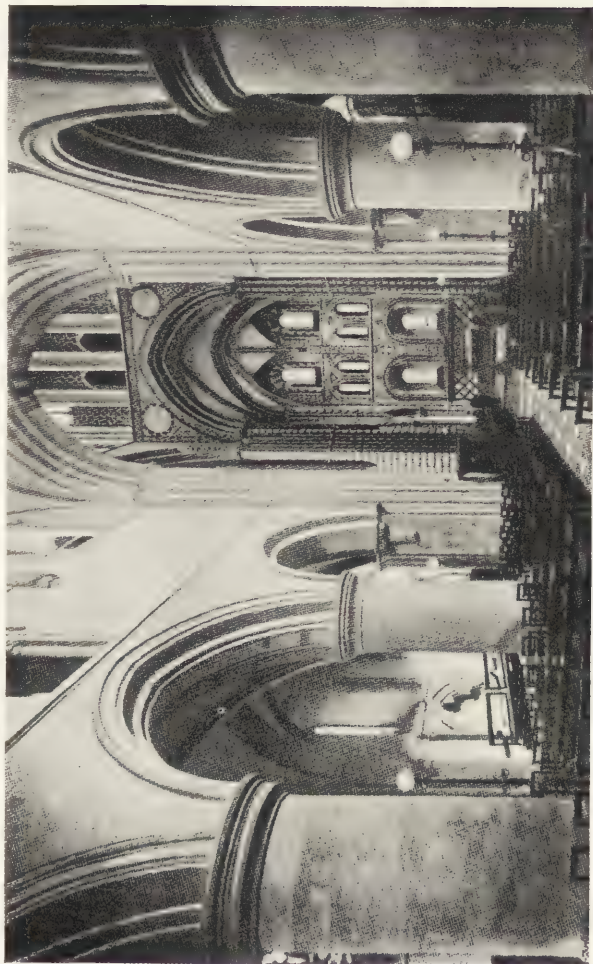


Photo. by Stuart, Southampton.

INTERIOR OF CHURCH—LOOKING EAST.

Beaulieu Abbey, Romsey, Christchurch, Sopley, and Nursing Churches. Probably they were made at a kiln at Poole or Romsey.

Tile 4 on the sheet of illustrations is an eagle having two heads, typifying a rule that claimed to extend over both the eastern and western empires. The German Emperors adopted the double-headed eagle for their heraldic ensign in support of their claim to be the successors of the Roman Cæsars. This interesting encaustic tile probably relates to and commemorates Richard, King of the Romans, Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, younger brother of our King Henry III, who adopted this eagle, bearing on its breast a shield charged with a lion rampant crowned. Richard was a liberal benefactor to the Abbey of Beaulieu, on the Southampton Water, which had been founded by King John in 1204.

Design No. 6 represents monkeys rampant and combatant with tails erect and in base, and between the feet of the monkeys a fleur-de-lys. It is interesting to note that the armorial bearings of the ancient family of St. John of Basing include two monkey supporters.

Design No. 26 represents part of a rose or wheel-window in Decorated style.

The other designs include the lion (9), [similar in design to the lion's head on the Sanctuary door at Durham Cathedral] the emblem of the Redeemer; the dragon (11 and 13), the emblem of sin; the symbols of the Cross (19 and 28); the dove (24), the emblem of peace; the lily or fleur-de-lys (6 and 7), the emblem of purity.





Specimens of Fourteenth Century Tiles



in the Church of St. Cross, Winchester.





PERPENDICULAR CHANCEL SCREEN.

The earliest make of tile is that in which the pattern was first stamped in, then filled in with a different coloured clay, and afterwards covered with a transparent glaze. These tiles did not come into use until the end of the twelfth century.¹ _____

The Chancel and Choir.

Early rude and later delicate Norman carving can both be observed in the Choir.

In the Choir the pointed arch is used throughout as an arch of construction, but the semi-circular arch is retained as an arch of decoration.

Above the pier arches of the Choir is the celebrated triforium of intersecting arches.

The Choir, like that at Romsey, is enclosed by a stone wall.

The elaborate Perpendicular Screen, which divides the Chancel from the North Choir Aisle, was brought from the demolished Church of St. Faith.

The very beautiful Renaissance carving in the Chancel is of about the period of Henry VII. The arrangement of the windows in the east end is very effective.

At the base of the present Communion Table is placed John de Campeden's (1382) original Purbeck Altar Slab, with its five consecration crosses, in good preservation.

John de Campeden's fine floor brass (1382) lies within the Chancel rails.

On one of the Choir Stalls is carved the name of one of the singing men, with the date 1572, shewing that the choral service survived the time of Henry VIII.

¹ See Paper by B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., *Hants Field Club Proceedings*, vol. ii, p. 141.



THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

The lower window on the right was formerly a folding shutter, which opened from the Infirmary to a gallery from which the sick could hear the Service.

The orientation of the Church, like that of the Cathedral and College Chapel, is a little south of the true east.

The eagle and scroll on the small credence table doubtless refer to the Hospitallers of St. John, who were appointed by Bp. Henry de Blois administrators of the charity.

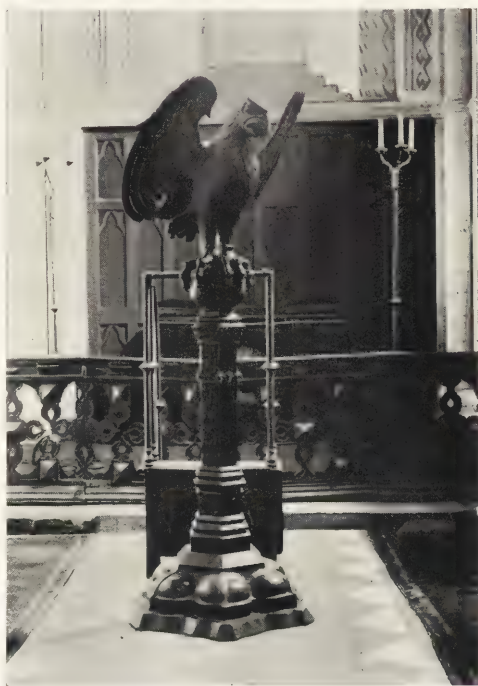
The Ancient Sacristy.

The ancient sacristy is entered from the south transept. It has a vaulted roof, and there are three recesses or aumbries for keeping the sacred vessels. From the outside it can be seen that the roof has been twice lowered.



THE ANCIENT SACRISTY (A.D. 1130).
Adjoining South Transept.

The vault has cross springers, and the room is lighted by a small loop window. The adjoining chamber appears to be of more recent date. The string course on the outside of the southern side of the Choir is quite flat on the under surface, having had the roof of a cloister underneath it.



ANCIENT LECTERN, WITH PARROT'S HEAD.

The Transepts.

In the transepts can best be seen the gradual change from Norman to Early English in the lancet-shaped windows.

The north chancel pier was found to contain a central Purbeck column cased circularly with Caen stone, this again octagonally cased with perpendicular work (see illustration of Interior before Restoration). The outer casing has been removed. The corresponding column on the south has no central Purbeck column. The octagonal outer casing must have been added by John de Campeden to gain increased strength.

Two fragments of a border, now placed in one of the North Transept windows, are considered by Winston to be the earliest glass in the neighbourhood, and to have come out of one of the Norman windows.

In the South Transept once stood an altar to St. Thomas of Canterbury. In the back of a recess over the site of the altar are remains of a painting representing the murder of Thomas à Becket—some Norman knights, a priest interposing, but not the prostrate archbishop can be traced.

On the south wall of the South Transept is a fresco of the Descent from the Cross, covering the whole of the wall; very indistinct. Not only can a portion of the representation of the Saviour be seen, but, amongst other things, the tops of the houses at Jerusalem. This wall painting could be seen from the upper cloister room which opened into the Church.

In the South Transept are curious brackets supporting the clustered vaulting shafts.



By Miss L. Pearson.

THE "GOLGOTHA."

This painting covers the whole surface of the south wall of the South Transept, and could be seen from the Infirmary window opening into the North Transept. Note the recumbent figure of our Lord, the two holy women, the houses of Jerusalem, the skull and cross-bones, and the crosses.





Photo. by Frith, Ltd.

NORTH AISLE—LOOKING EAST.

Triforium.

All around the Choir there is a second triforium, or passage, beneath the windows of the clerestory. At the end of the fourteenth century the Choir roofs were so lowered that the small pointed triforium windows, which were glazed in 1378, can be seen outside.



THE TRIFORIUM—SOUTH TRANSEPT.

The Aisles.

The sites of original altars may be seen at the ends of both the choir aisles, and at the east wall of the south transept. These and others were probably destroyed by order of Archbishop Laud.

In the North Aisle of Choir remains of ancient wall painting may be traced on both sides at the east end and on vaulting.



MORNING CHAPEL—SOUTH AISLE.

In these Aisles can be seen the chevron, the billet, the hatchet, the pellet, the fret, the indented, the nebule, and wavy, executed in the best style of Norman work.

Some of the elaborately moulded ribs of the Choir Aisle vaultings are very late Norman.

In the South Aisle (east end) is a Morning Chapel. The stalls here (*temp.* Henry VIII) were brought from the Chancel.

In the South Aisle of Choir a small chantry altar slab was found laid as a gravestone: two of its five crosses can still be traced. It now forms the base of the Communion Table in the Morning Chapel.

A monument to Cornwall (Speaker of the House of Commons, 1789) is in the South Aisle. The mace appears on his monument, because he died whilst actually holding the office of Speaker of the House of Commons; dying whilst in office entitling a Speaker to that distinctive mark.

The original Pulpit was the work of William Byfleet, Priest of St. Cross, and Rector of Morestead. The present Pulpit was presented to the Church by the late Mr. William Savage, a citizen of Winchester, in memory of a daughter.

Canon Humbert, the late Master, gives the following account of the Church as he found it in 1855:—"It was indeed in what is called 'substantial repair,' and as for cleanliness it seemed to have been periodically limewashed ever since the death of that worthy Master who signalled his reign by completing the whitewashing of the whole Church just three weeks before he expired."



SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH.



Inscriptions of Interest, etc.

To John Newles, on a brass near the west entrance of Church:—

THE YERE OF OUR LORD M^o CCC^o L^o AND TWO :
 VPON THE XI DAY IN THE MONETH OF FEBEVER :
 THE SOUL OF JON NEWLES, THE BODY PASSID FRO :
 A BROTHER OF THIS PLACE RESTYNG UNDIR YIS STONE HERE :
 BORN IN BEAME [Bearn?] SQUYER AND SUANT MORE YAN XXX YERE :
 UNTO HARRY BEAUFORD BUSSHOP AND CARDINAL :
 WHOS SOULES GOD CONVEY AND HIS MODER DERE :
 VNTO THE BLISSE OF HEVEN THAT IS ETERNALL. AMEN :

In front of the altar there is a large slab to William Lewis (a former Master of this Hospital). He was elected from Hart Hall at Oxford to the Society of Oriel in 1608, and made provost by the favour of Welshmen. There are conflicting statements about his character. Cromwell's party say that his amours were so extraordinary that he was obliged to fly the country to escape the officers of justice ; but the Royalists maintain that he was an excellent man, learned in theology, who went abroad to serve the King. Anthony Wood, in his *Fasti Oxiensis* says that "he was made a D.D. by command of the King." He went as Buckingham's Chaplain—with a sinecure office, I should think—to the siege of Rochelle.

Canon Humbert states that on the tomb of the Master, Peter Sancto Mario, in the North Aisle, being accidentally opened, the features of the venerable occupant, after a lapse of more than 500 years, were found entire. But in a few moments all went to dust ; the dress and cape only remaining. These were interwoven with gold and colours, and for a long time shreds of it were preserved.¹

¹ *Royal Winchester*, p. 254.

In the Morning Chapel are two slabs with quaint inscriptions of the Commonwealth period over the graves of the children of one Laurence :—

SUSANA LAURENCE,
VAS CARNE VALENS.
A FLESH PREVAILING VESSEL FOUND
BEAUTIFIED TO LIE UNDER GROUND.
VIXIT, DEC. 13, 1647.
DEVIXIT, JAN. 18, 1650.

GEORGIUS LAURENTIUS,
EGO UTI LAURUS RIGENS.
I UNDER LY AS LAUREL DRY.
VIXIT, OCT. 14, 1650.
DEVIXIT, SEPT. 29, 1651.



THE FONT.

The Font has a Norman basin on a later base. It was brought from the old church of St. Faith.

St. Cross Church, being in the nature of a conventual chapel, neither had occasion for a font nor was entitled to have the rite of baptism administered within its precincts.¹

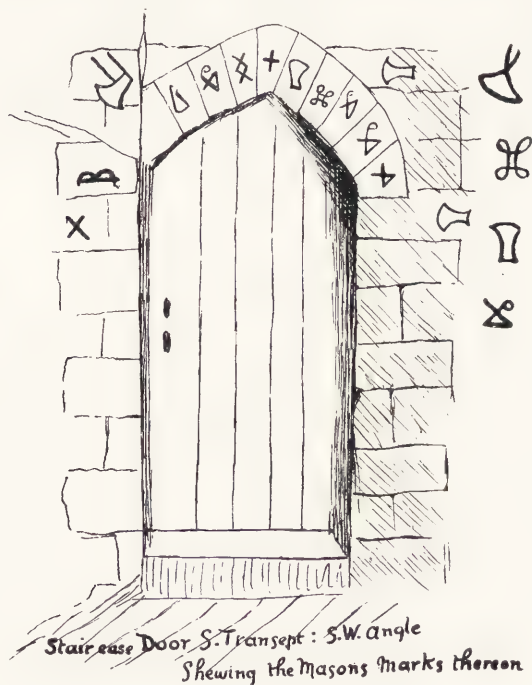
¹ Duthy's *Sketches of Hampshire*.



THE WESTERN DOOR

Freemasonry and Masons' Marks.

This Church is remarkable for the large number and variety of the masons' marks to be found on its walls. Art in the middle ages was closely involved in the masonic guilds, and these can be traced through the Comacine Guild to the Roman *Collegia*. By the York charter English masonry dates from the time of King Athelstan. Masonry was regarded as a part of geometry, and in the middle ages apprentices were taught the allegory of architecture, while many curious Jewish and Arabian symbols







Masons' Marks engraved
Chu

FROM DRAWING



on Various Parts of the
h of St Cross.

WARREN & SON, LITHO. WINCHESTER.

BY BROTHER LEWIN.



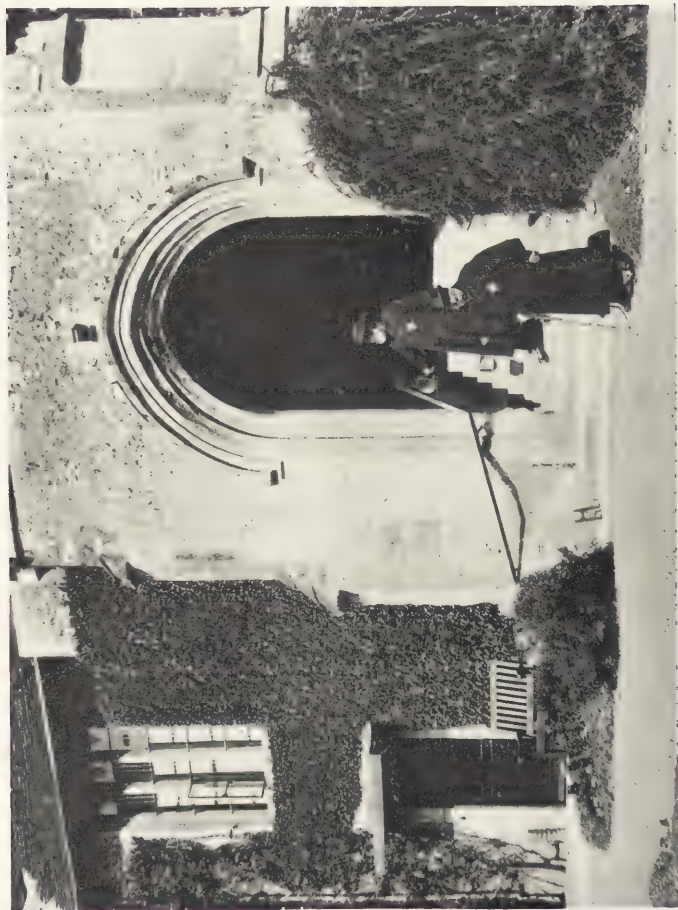
were introduced by the operative masons, who usually worked under the bishop or abbot as master of the lodge, and were wont to take the oath of secrecy on the Bible, the compass, and the square. But the new learning of the Tudor age superseded the old love of legend and allegory, and freedom of speech made almost unnecessary the secret signs and caricatures of the older masons. In the eighteenth century the tone of freemasonry became lowered, and secret societies were denounced by Papal authority.

We here reproduce some of the actual marks of the stone cutters who erected portions of this interesting church in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The voices of these art workers have long been silent, and the meaning of their secret signs are alike unknown.

The Burial Ground.

“Divided from the park by a low fence, and to be recognised by the headstones beyond it, is the quiet little cemetery ; wherein many of the brothers rest from their labours, in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection. It is a peaceful, bright, and sunny spot ; and is endeared to the living occupants of the Hospital as the hallowed resting-place, not only of the long-buried dead of past generations, but of personal friends whom they have known and loved. Perhaps nothing presents a truer test of the changed and improved tone of feeling amongst the brethren, than the ideas they cherish in regard to this little churchyard.”¹

¹ Canon Humbert's *Memorials of St. Cross*.



SEVENTEEN RINGS FOR DINNER.

This Porch has a fine perpendicular vault with beautifully carved bosses.



VIEW EAST OF THE PORTER'S LODGE.

The Brethren's Hall.

"Built in an age as lavish of architectural beauty on what modern habits would deem a receptacle for beggars as on the noblest of royal palaces."—*Times*.

THE HALL (originally part of the "Hundred Mennes Hall," about thirty-six feet by twenty-four), has four rich fourteenth century windows, and at the east end a dais for the table of officers—those for the Brethren being ranged along the sides. There is yet much to excite interest, and to convey an idea of its original appearance: the ornamental display of Edyndon's roof timbers, the gallery at the end, whence on festivals the cheerful sound of minstrelsy enlivened the banquet; a quaint fifteenth century staircase,¹ and the raised hearth in the centre of the Hall, round which the Brothers are wont to

¹ This has Bishop Fox's pelican on the newel vulning its breast.

sit on gaudy-days, and awaken the listlessness of age by the memories of by-gone days. High up, at the eastern end, there appears to have been a window from which the Master could observe from his chamber in the Tower the behaviour of the Hundred-Hall poor. The other portion of the Hall has been adapted as a residence for the Master.



THE BRETHRENS' HALL, LOOKING EAST.

In the Master's lodgings specimens of ancient glass may be seen. Among the subjects are : Christ's presentation in the Temple ; Pontius Pilate washing his hands ; Christ in the Sepulchre ; Cardinal Beaufort's arms.

A piece of 15th century stained glass over the entrance shows a quartered shield of the arms of France and England, with a motto—" *a hono et lyesse.*"



THE HALL, ST. CROSS LOOKING WEST.

The black leathern jacks, the candlesticks, salt cellars, pewter dishes and dinner bell belong to Beaufort's time (1446).

On the east wall is placed an Early German triptych, representing the worship of the Magi, purchased in London by Dr. Lockman, Master of the Hospital (1787-1807).

The porch has a fine Perpendicular vault, with finely carved bosses,

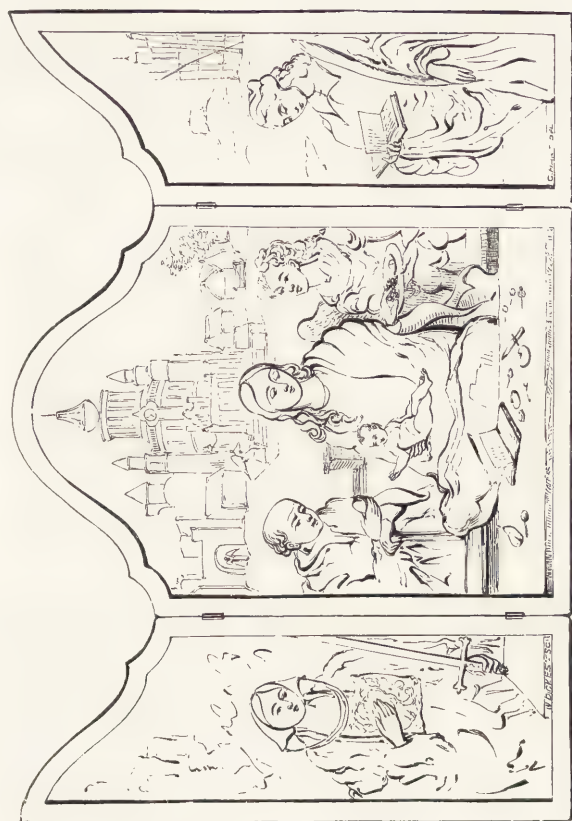
Under the Hall is a groined cellar, of which we give an illustration.

Some of the scenes in *The Warden* and *Henry Dunbar* are represented as occurring in the village of St. Cross.

The Ancient Dietary and Doles.

Even during the critical periods in the history of the Hospital, it appears that the Brothers were not neglected :—

In 1350 each of the brethren received daily 5 marks' weight of wheaten bread, 1 "*lagena*" (or *galione*) and-a-half of beer (*mediocris servisie*), a sufficiency of pottage, 3 dishes (*fercula*) at dinner, viz., 1 "*mortrell*" a little mortar or basin of "*wastell*" (the best bread) and milk, 1 dish of meat or fish, and 1 other dish of whatever might be provided for the day (*pitancia juxta exigenciam diei*), and one dish for supper, so that the food and drink (*cibaria et poculenta*) of each brother amounted daily in value to *three pence*. On the vigil of St. Lawrence (which was the Founder's Obit) and the six greater feasts (in addition to 1 dish of better meat or fish) they had 4 "*lagenæ*" of better beer amongst them; and each of the Hundred-hall poor, of



THE TRIPTYCH IN THE BROTHERS' HALL.

This Triptych is considered by some good judges to be the work of Jan de Mabuse, a Flemish painter, famous for the beauty of expression and finish which his portraits possess, and also for the extreme care in the detail of his ornaments, jewels, embroideries, etc. This is to be noticed in the open book, the dagger, the handle of the sword, and the ornaments on the dresses. Jan Mabuse was born in 1492 and died in 1562.

whom 13 were "*pauperiores scolares scole gramaticalis ibidem missi per magistrum summe scole gramaticalis civitatis Wynton.*" 1 loaf of barley bread (*panem ordeï*), 1 dish of pulse, 1 salt fish (*allec*), or 2 "*pilchers*," (or 2 eggs, or 1 farthing's-worth of cheese, Lowth, p. 77), 1 *pocellum* of beer, or (according to the other account) 3 quarts of small (*debilis*) beer; to which on the feast days was added 3 loaves of wheaten bread and some meat. On Founder's day 200 poor were entertained; 100 received each 1 wheaten loaf, pottage, a pottle (*pottelum*) of beer, and 1 dish; and second hundred half a loaf each. Besides these there were seven poor persons, who were choristers, and daily received each 1 wheaten loaf, 1 quart of beer, and 1 dish; when not engaged in the church they "*solebant scolas exercere in dicto hospitali.*"¹

¹ Woodward's *Hampshire*, p. 234.



THE BREAD ROOM.

The room adjoining this is the ancient Larder.

As to the diet of the Brothers in **1695** (during the mastership of Dr. Lewis) an extract will be of interest, as it describes, with few exceptions, the present rations :—

RARE MENUS!

That there are five Festival days in the year, to wit,—All Saints, Christmas, New Year's-day, Twelfth-day, and Candlemas-day : on which days the brethren have extraordinary commons, and on the eve of which days they have a fire of charcoal in the Common Hall, and one jack of six quarts and one pint of beer extraordinary, to drink together by the fire. And on the said Feast-days they have a fire at dinner, and another at supper in the said hall ; and they have a sirloin of beef roasted, weighing forty-six pounds and a half, and three large mince pies,¹ and plum broth, and three joints of mutton for their supper, and six quarts and one pint of beer extraordinary at dinner, and six quarts and one pint of beer after dinner, by the fireside ; six quarts and a pint at supper, and the like after supper. And on Wednesdays before Shrove-Tuesdays at dinner every brother hath a pancake ; and on Shrove-Tuesdays at dinner every brother hath a pancake besides his commons of beef, and six quarts and one pint of beer extraordinary among them all ; and at supper their mutton is roasted, and three hens roasted, and six quarts and a pint of beer extraordinary. And in Lent-time every brother hath in lieu of his commons eight shillings in money paid. And on Palm Sunday the brethren have a green fish, of the

¹ The ingredients of the mince pies and of the plum broth :—two legs of mutton (12lb. weight), 6lb. of beef suet, 3 gallons of fine flour, 3lb. of butter, 3lb. of currants, 3lb. of sun raisins, 2lb of prunes, 1 oz. of nutmeg, 1 oz. of cinnamon, 1 oz. of ginger, 1 oz. of cloves, 1 oz. mace, 1lb. sugar.

value of three shillings and fourpence, and their pot of milk pottage with three pounds of rice boiled in it, and three pies with twenty-four herrings baked in them, and six quarts and one pint of beer extraordinary. And they have on Good Friday, at dinner, in their pot of beer a cast of bread sliced, and three pounds of honey, boiled altogether, which they call honey sop.....And also every brother receives quarterly eight shillings ;—viz., six shillings and eightpence for himself, and sixteenpence to pay his laundress ; and four shillings paid among them yearly by the tenants of Yateley. Also, there is allowed by the Master three shillings and fourpence quarterly to a barber, for the trimming of the brothers. And upon sealing and renewing of leases each brother is to have twopence in the pound, for so many pounds as the fine for renewing the lease amounts to. And at Christmas, yearly, every brother hath a new gown made of black cloth rash, of five shillings the yard.



THE CELLAR BENEATH THE BRETHREN'S HALL.



PLATE DISHES, SINKS, ETC., IN THE HOSPITAL KITCHEN.

The Extra Doles.

In modern times the Extra Doles were six in number. They were distributed on All Saints'-eve, Christmas-eve, Easter-eve, Whitsun-eve, the Invention of the Cross, and the Founder's Obit, the 10th of August ; on which occasions the outer gates were closed, and the applicants (sometimes eight hundred in number) admitted one by one at the smaller opening, thence called the dole gate. Each dole consisted of five bushels of flour, producing about four hundred loaves of twelve ounces each. The brethren received each two loaves for themselves, and one for each inmate of their dwellings ; the Cook two loaves, the Brewer two loaves, the Barber seven loaves, the Steward and Chaplain six loaves each, the servers of the dole fourteen loaves each : and the remaining, about three hundred loaves, were distributed, one to each of the applicants, at the gate ; any additional applicants receiving one half-penny each in lieu of the dole-bread. On these occasions all sorts of characters were mixed together. There were generally a number of chimney sweeps first, the crowd making way for them. But such gatherings were productive of considerable disorder ; and they have been judiciously discontinued for the last ten years ; the money saved being applied to the benefit of the "hundred-hall" poor.¹

The present Daily Dole.

At present the daily Dole at the Porter's Lodge is two gallons of beer and two loaves of bread, divided into thirty-two portions, supplying a horn of beer and a slice of bread to each wayfarer. The porter states that on the average about thirty wayfarers daily receive this ancient Dole.

¹ Canon Humbert's *Memorials of St. Cross*, pp. 46 and 54.



ENAMELLED SILVER PATEN OF BP. HENRY DE BLOIS' TIME.

[Engraving from Woodward's *Hampshire*.]

The sort of man the Founder was.

"The manner of Carlyle is to reduce all history into biographies, into the action of a few great men upon the world."

BISHOP HENRY DE BLOIS, founder of St. Cross Hospital, was the fourth son of Stephen Count of Blois, half-brother to King Stephen, grandson of William the Conqueror, and Papal Legate. Born in 1101, he was brought up in the monastery of

Cluny, and at the age of twenty-eight was made Bishop of Winchester, which See he ruled forty-two years. During all this time he retained the Abbacy of Glastonbury, his tenure of that office extending over forty-five years. He was a great benefactor both to Cluny and Glastonbury, and rebuilt many buildings at the latter place. He was half monk and half knight ; and was surety to the Archbishop on Stephen's coronation for his fidelity to the Church. Later he himself hoped to succeed to the Archbishopric, but as the Pope's refusal was due to the influence of Stephen and his Queen, he deserted from the King's party. He pulled down the Conqueror's palace north of Winchester Cathedral, and strengthened Wolvesey Castle with the materials. De Blois broke from his allegiance to the Empress, as she, like Stephen, did not support the Bishop in his Church policy. Matilda besieged De Blois in Wolvesey, and De Blois besieged her in Winchester Castle. The citizens siding with Matilda, De Blois shot "fiery missiles" from the High tower of Wolvesey Castle, which fired the houses in the lower part of the City, the fire spreading until most of the houses and twenty churches were burnt, and also St. Mary's Abbey, and Hyde Abbey without the walls. The Empress Matilda made her escape from Winchester Castle, but the City was sacked. Sixty pounds of molten silver and fifteen pounds of gold were taken by De Blois from the ashes of Hyde Abbey ; but in

1167 the Bishop restored the silver cross. De Blois strove to make Winchester a metropolitan see. He was a large collector of art jewellery, statuary, and of beasts and birds. He gave the quaint slatestone font to Winchester Cathedral, and built a treasure house in the South Transept. He made his clergy use silver instead of pewter chalices, and assisted them to obtain them. He built six castles, but during his absence at Cluny Henry II pulled down the tower of Wolvesey, and destroyed the castles of Merton and Bishop's Waltham. He died in 1173, and lies buried in the plain marble tomb in the centre of the Choir of Winchester Cathedral. His noblest foundation is that of the Hospital of St. Cross. His square set gold ring with a sapphire is still kept in the Library of the Cathedral.

Bp. Henry de Blois lived more than twenty years after founding St. Cross, and no doubt personally superintended the construction and details of the Eastern portion and Transepts of the magnificent Church. The design of Romsey Church is attributed to him, and his work may also be seen in the fine treasury doorways in the South Transept of Winchester Cathedral. After an episcopate of forty-four years his eyes became dim, but his charity remained unstinted, and we are told that he left for himself and his servants barely sufficient maintenance.

The Porter's Lodge.

The portrait of an old Porter, Bro. Bartholomew, who was present at the siege of Gibraltar, may be seen in the Porter's room.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE DAILY DOLE.
(Inside the Porter's Lodge.)

Robert Sherborne, one of the Masters, inserted his favourite motto, "DILEXI SAPIENTIAM," with his initials and date, 1503, in the wall of the Porter's lodge.



SHERBORNE'S MOTTO,—“I HAVE LOVED WISDOM.”

An Englishman "goes the rounds."

[*Extract from "Royal Winchester."*]

SEEING an old gownsman standing about I accosted him, and asked if he would be so good as to show me over the hospital.

"Hospital!" he replied, sharply. "There ain't no hospital here. That's where everybody makes a mistake. When any of the brethren are ill, we have to send to Winchester for a doctor."

"Well—the institution," I substituted.

He seemed satisfied with the correction. I found that there were several persons waiting to be conducted, and that our guide was a "character." He was deaf, his speech was indistinct from the loss of teeth, and he in every respect came up to the requisite qualification of being decayed.

"Walk this way," said our guide, hobbling on in front of us. "Oh! I won't go too fast for you."

He led us into the church, where we gazed up at rows of Norman zig-zag until we felt quite giddy.

"We have heard," said an enquiring lady, who seemed to take a great interest in everything, "that there is a beautiful triple arch here. Can we see it?"

"No, ma'am, you cannot," replied our scrupulous guide; "but you will be able to do so when we come to it! This is Major Lowth's seat," he added, pointing to one comfortably cushioned.

"Who is he?" inquired the lady. "Where does he sit?"

"Nowhere, ma'am. He does not sit anywhere now. He is gone to heaven, ma'am—at least, I hope so. He was one of the trustees."

Our guide next directed us to the hall—built in 1440—and here called attention to the Minstrels' Gallery, etc.

"And who sits in that chair?" asked the inquiring lady, indicating the principal one at the table.

"Nobody, ma'am," he replied, "at present. But on gaudy days the Master sits in it."

"Is he one of the brethren?"

"God bless your soul, no, ma'am," he returned; "he's a minister of the gospel."

We were shown Cardinal Beaufort's rude wooden salt-cellar and candlesticks, and in the kitchen his battered round pewter dish, which gave us no great idea of his splendour; but probably he was doing the humble when he stayed here.

Thence we went over to the eastern side of the quadrangle, where there is a cloister supporting some decayed apartments—perhaps erected by De Blois. Here is a table of Purbeck marble, said to have been used in the Castle, and which, as it is not round enough for King Arthur, is usually attributed to King Stephen.

"Would you like to see the nunnery?" inquired our guide.

We were not aware that there was one, but found that it consisted of some upper rooms for three nurses. On asking what there was to see in it, and being told, "Well! there is a floor," none of us felt very enthusiastic about it. And so I left this interesting spot—not to return for fifteen years. Farewell, most conscientious of guides! I am afraid, alas! that thou art "not sitting anywhere now." I hope thou too art in heaven!¹

¹ From *Royal Winchester* (p. 248), by REV. A. G. L'ESTRANGE, M.A.

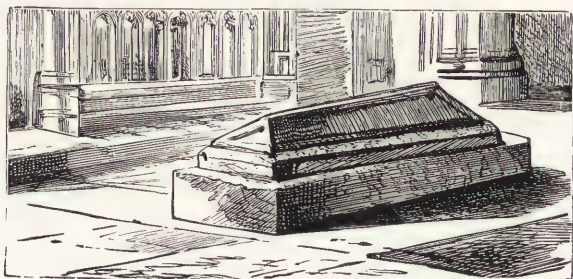


THE CHURCH—FROM THE ITCHEN.

A Castle of Peace
patiently Founded in days of trouble.

In this fair spot where Nature is unchecked,
 And all the works of God are manifest,
 Scarce tainted by the spoiling hand of man,
 How many a life has found a blissful close.—ACANTHUS.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, in the suburb of Sparkford, near Winchester, was founded by Bp. Henry de Blois in 1132.



BP. DE BLOIS' TOMB IN THE CHOIR OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.¹

Bp. Henry de Blois founded St. Cross to support entirely "thirteen poor men, feeble and so reduced in strength that they can hardly or with difficulty support themselves without another's aid"; they were to be provided "with garments and beds suitable to their infirmities, good wheaten bread daily of the weight of 5 marks and three dishes at dinner and one at supper suitable to the day, and drink of good stuff."² Also,

¹ This tomb was formerly said to be that of William Rufus, but his remains are in one of the mortuary chests near the pulpit; and a paten was found in this tomb, which is a thing not likely to be put in the coffin of William Rufus.

² Any Brother, if he should recover his strength, "to be sent abroad with honour and reverence, and another put in his place."

a hundred other poor and indigent men were to have their dinner daily, and other acts of kindness done to the poor according to the ability of the Hospital. To this object he appropriated the tithes of twelve parishes in the diocese, two in that of Salisbury, and one in that of Lincoln, with other rents in Winchester; and in 1151 handed over his new foundation to the charge of Raymund, master of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem. The next Bishop of Winchester, Richard Toclyve, added to the charity the benefaction of feeding another hundred poor men daily. This extension of the original purpose of the Foundation rendered it it necessary—or, at least, useful—to maintain a new staff of officers, and four priests, thirteen secular clerks, and several choristers were introduced, and payment partly in beer and meat given to them.¹

Interesting Ceremony at the Induction of a Master in 1204.

TO all the faithful in Christ, Peter de Rupibus, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, eternal greeting in the Lord. Among the works of piety it is not esteemed the least when the benefit of the poor is respected, and their support so provided for that it may with prudent discernment continue and remain; the Scripture bearing witness, which declares, "Blessed is the man who considereth the poor and needy, the Lord shall

¹ From a Paper by Rev. Canon Humbert.

deliver him in the time of trouble." Wherefore we, desirous to take heed that the distribution of alms to be made to the Poor of Christ by the constitution of the Lord Henry the Bishop, in the House of St. Cross, Winchester, may not be defrauded or perish, have elected Mr. Alan de Stoke, whom we know to be a prudent and faithful man, and have committed to him the cure of the said House with the appurtenances, to have and to hold freely, and quietly, and peaceably for the whole time of his life, saving to us and to our successors our authority and dignity therein. And, in testimony of this appointment, we have made to him the present charter confirmed with our seal.

A Master inducted in A.D. 1345.

The ceremony was as follows :—

"On the 14th day of May, A.D., 1345, after the hour of vespers, before the gate of the Hospital or House of St. Cross, near Winchester, in the presence of the notary public, and other witnesses, the venerable man Mr. Raymund Pelegrini, Canon of London, presented and exhibited certain letters apostolical ; to wit, one of grace, and another executory, of our lord the Pope, being true leaden bulls, sealed after the manner of the Roman Court, not vitiated nor cancelled, but free from all error and suspicion,—to the venerable man Mr. John de London, rector of the church of Esher in the diocese of Winchester, the sub-executor concerning the provision or grace in such process, together with other his colleagues." The Deed goes on to describe "the said letters apostolical ; to wit, the one of grace with

silken threads, and the other executory with canvas threads;" ...and proceeds :—"Forthwith the said Mr. John, by the delivery of the principal door of the said Hospital, and afterwards of the bell-ropes, delivered into the hands of the said Mr. Raymund, did, by the apostolic authority committed to him, actually and effectually induct the said Mr. Raymund Pelegrini into the corporal possession of the same Hospital or House, and all its rights and appurtenances; and subsequently, the same Mr. John advancing to the high altar of the church, in fuller token of such possession, delivered and assigned to the said Mr. Raymund a book, to wit, a missal; and a chalice :.....the rector of the church of Alresford, and others in very great numbers, the servants and ministers of the Hospital, being present."

The quaint pomp "gone for ever."

In respect to this interesting ceremony Canon Humbert remarks :—

How much one would like, by some magic charm, to recall that spectacle of more than five hundred years ago! The church itself looking much as it now does; its western pinnacles just completed, the nave-roof recently leaded, the fine west window in all its beauty. But how different all else! Beaufort's tower and refectory not built;—De Campeden's work not thought of;—the brethren's houses probably at the south and east sides of the church, where the marks of the original cloister, and the blocked up entrance to the south transept, still remain; and where the foundations of the old buildings may be traced. But

let us look a little further. The external ceremony is over : the papal letters have been duly inspected, and are clearly "true leaden bulls, duly sealed, and free from error;" the silken and canvas threads are all right ; the great western door is formally delivered. And now, the procession enters the church ; and, after the bell has been tolled under the tower, how much we should like to follow Master John and Master Raymund in their advance to the high altar ; and see the furniture and decorations and plate ; and compare notes with the present aspect of things. But the vespers at St. Cross, and the quaint pomp and circumstance of five hundred years ago, are gone by for ever ; and, however they may excite our imagination, can never be reproduced.¹

¹ Canon Humbert's *Memorials of St. Cross*, p. 22.



CARDINAL BEAUFORT'S CHAIR.

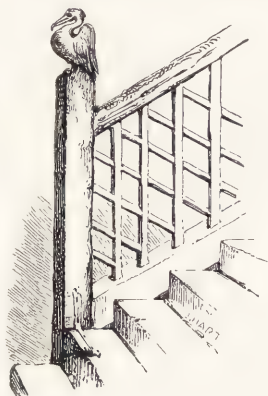
Master William de Edyngdon.

This Master (1346), afterwards bishop of Winchester, according to an ancient document, found the church unfinished and thatched with straw. He roofed the nave with lead, inserted and glazed the clerestory windows, built the pinnacles at the west end, and erected a chamber for the Master.

What the Hospital of St. Cross was in 1350.

Similar Institutions bear the name Domus Dei, Maison Dieu (Dover), God's House (Southampton), God's Love House (Beverley).

In the year 1350 the establishment consisted of the Master, who got £8 a year ; four priests at 13s. 4d. a year ; thirteen secular clerks who were boarded, lodged, and clothed ; a varying number of choristers from two to seven, who in the intervals of singing "went to school," and lived on the leavings of the Master and Brethren !



THE STAIRCASE IN HALL.

The "Hundred Hall Poor," the poorest in the city, of good character, were provided every day with a loaf of bread, three quarts of beer, and two messes for their dinner, in the *Hundred Mennes-Hall* ; and they were permitted to carry home with them whatever they did not consume ; and thirteen of the poorer scholars of the great grammar school of Winchester were daily included in the number.

The precise period when the daily entertainment to the one hundred poor, as directed by the Founder, ceased is not known, as the practice is not even mentioned in the Custumary by which the Hospital is now governed, and therefore had been discontinued for many years previous to the drawing up of the Custumary in 1696.¹

¹ Moody's *History of St. Cross Hospital*, p. 13.

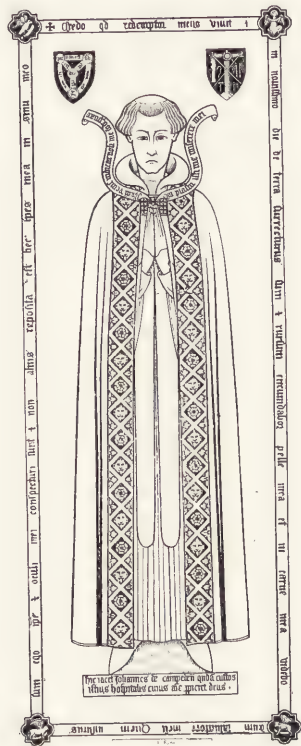
The hospital survives stormy times.

Throughout its stormy history, the essential features of the Hospital, the thirteen poor men and the Church, have remained on their present site. After Henry de Blois' death, a long struggle took place between the Hospitallers and the succeeding Bishops, and it was not till the reign of Edward I that the knights finally gave up the contest.

Spoilers of the Hospital.

IN 1372 the Hospital had to be rescued from the spoiler. William of Wykeham, as Bishop of Winchester, had to take proceedings, which occupied over seventeen years, against the Master, a certain Roger de Cloune, who claimed the Hospital as his own ecclesiastical sinecure benefice, and refused to render accounts. The evidence taken gives a life-like picture of a medieval Hospital:—

The Master had set himself to despoil the Hospital during the remaining time of his incumbency. "He sold the corn and the cattle, and a great quantity of materials that had been laid in for repairs, and converted the money to his own use: while the suit was pending he had the impudence to pull down the larder of the Hospital, and to sell the materials. Indeed, it was now of no use; the great hall was fallen in; the hundred poor were turned away; and the thirteen brethren were forced to quit the Hospital and provide for themselves where they could." Wykeham saw that a further effort was required, and declared that "the whole revenue ought to be applied to the use of



JOHN DE CAMPEDEN, WARDEN.

CHURCH OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST CROSS WINCHESTER

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the poor," and this principal was affirmed by a Commission, dated 23rd February, 1372, as well as by a bull of Gregory XI, 25th February, in the same year.¹

A Worthy Master.

Better times followed during the Mastership of John de Campeden, Wykeham's friend and executor, which extended from the year 1382 to 1410, and he is recorded as having spent on new buildings and repairs the then enormous sum of £1,822 (=£27,000 of our money).

Amongst other things, he built, in 1390, eleven chambers for the thirteen brethren. These buildings are said to have stood on the south of the Church.

John de Campeden survived his great patron five years. He lies buried in the church. His memorial brass, on which are his armorial bearings, the emblems of our Lord's Passion, is within the communion rails; it is in excellent preservation. (*See illustration.*)

The words chosen by him for his monumental inscription are—

**Credo qd. redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die
surrecturus sum de terra et rursus circumdabor pelle mea
et in carne videbodeum salvatorem meum quem visurus
sum ego ipse et oculi mei conspecturi sunt et non alius
reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo.**

TRANSLATION.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, etc.—*Job* xix, 25-27.

Round the neck:—

Jesu, when Thou comest in judgment, condemn me not;
Thou Who fashionedst me, have mercy on me.

¹ *Wykeham's Register*, vol. ii, edited by T. F. Kirby, p. 28, *seq.*

Cardinal Beaufort.

"The men of each age must be judged by the ideal of their own age and country."

CARDINAL BEAUFORT, born in 1377, was a son of John of Gaunt, half-brother of Henry IV, and tutor to both Henry V and Henry VI. He was four times Lord Chancellor of England, and fills a great space in the Lancastrian times, combining the positions of bishop, statesman, almost soldier, and banker to the royal family, for he lent £22,000 at one time to Henry V, and the regal crown itself was pawned to him. He gave a sum equal to half-a-million to raise 250 lances and 4000 archers to put down the Hussites in Bohemia, but he diverted this army to aid his country in the war in France. Perhaps the most romantic incident connected with his great career is his reported presence at the burning of Joan of Arc at Rouen: the Cardinal is said to have burst into tears, and to have left the horrible scene. The unhappy part which he took in the trials of Sir John Oldcastle for heresy, and the Duchess of Gloucester for witchcraft and treason; his persecution of the Lollards; his death as pictured erroneously by Shakspeare; his gift of £1000 towards the rebuilding of London Bridge; his beautiful Cross which he erected in Winchester High Street; his munificence to the London prisoners and prisons; and his enlargement, repair, and endowment of St. Cross Hospital—make his Chantry in Winchester

Cathedral worthy of contemplation both for the occupant and its own splendour.¹ He died at Wolvesey Castle April 11th, 1447. Part of the inscription round his tomb was :—

"I SHOULD BE IN ANGUISH DID I NOT KNOW THY MERCIES."



BROTHERS OF CARDINAL BEAUFORT'S FOUNDATION.

"The Almshouse of Noble Poverty."

Cardinal Beaufort, Wykeham's successor, towards the end of his life, designed a new foundation of St. Cross, to be called "The Almshouse of Noble Poverty." The first Foundation was for the poorest of the poor ;

¹ *Lecture on Cardinal Beaufort and his Times*, by Rev. Dr. Fearon.

this was to be for what used to be called the second poor—people like Dogberry and Verges, who had once “had everything handsome about them,” but had “had losses.” There were to be two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, and the brethren were to be “noblemen or members of our family,” *i.e.*, men of gentle birth or people who have been employed in the Cardinal’s own service. The endowments he purported to give would have made the foundation one of the richest in the country. It was, however, never completed. A large part of the intended revenues was to be derived from manors granted in reversion, which manors, it seems, never came into possession. The Wars of the Roses supervened. What property had come in was mostly lost, and in 1486 Waynflete reduced the permanent forces of the new foundation to one chaplain and two brethren.¹

The hospital after the Reformation.

ON the 20th September, A.D. 1535, a Visitation of the Hospital was made by Dr. Thomas Leigh, Commissary of the famous and honourable man, Master Thomas Cromwell, Visitor-General of the most illustrious Prince in Christ, Henry VIII. Such a visitation was no light matter to the religious houses of that day; and, for the most part, was the precursor of their dissolution. But St. Cross endured the scrutiny of the Visitor-General; who

¹ From *The Times*, April 11th, 1896.

only found "certain things requiring reformation." After referring to the qualifications and support of the thirteen Brothers, he orders that the poor men shall have sufficient and proper clothing and food within the said House, according to the will of the Founder, and that it *be not given them in money* counted in any manner for the same. Also that the hundred-hall-poor shall not be served at the gates as mendicants, like as was not long ago accustomed to be done; and such dinners shall be distributed to them who study and labour with all their strength at handywork to obtain food: and, in no case, shall such alms be afforded to strong, robust, and indolent mendicants, like so many that wander about such places, who ought rather to be driven away with staves, as drones and useless burdens upon the earth. And also, some discreet and honest priest of the House shall hear and teach the poor inhabitants here the Lord's prayer, and the Apostles' creed *in English*; which prayer and creed all the poor men shall say together in the Church before dinner. And also the Master, or President, shall not exhibit reliques, images, or miracles, when sought for; but shall earnestly exhort pilgrims and guests to give to the poor and needy what they would have offered for such purposes. And also the Master shall in nowise diminish the number of the priests, presbyters, sacrists, and others within this House, that have been used to minister here, on the Foundation, or by custom; and he shall observe all and singular other things unbroken which the Foundation aforesaid, or laudable custom, have hitherto required to be done here. Also, he shall have in this House a library, in which, besides other necessary books, shall be placed printed volumes of the New and Old Testaments, the works



Oriel to NUNNES ROOM OVER AMBULATORY.

of Jerome, Augustine, Theophylact, and others of the most ancient fathers of a similar kind.

More Spoilers.

IN 1557 the Master, Dr. Robert Raynolds, contrived to lease away part of the Hospital property, not only of a great part of the Mansion House of the said Hospital, with the bakehouse and brewhouse, orchards, gardens, and closes adjoining, and heretofore kept in the proper occupation and use of the Hospital for the better housekeeping and sustentation of the poor ; but also, of certain rents of wheat and malt, and also of one little manor called Ashton, of the yearly value of ten pounds. After divers great and troublesome suits in law, to the great travail and expense of John Watson, clerk, now Master of the said Hospital, it was enacted by authority of Parliament, that both the said leases be made void, and of none effect against the now Master and Brethren ; and to avoid the like in time to come provision was made to prevent the leasing out in future of the premises and lands within the precincts of the Hospital of St. Cross and parish of St. Faith.¹

In 1538 the Master was commanded to deliver to the Vicar-General, the charters of the first, second, and third foundations, together with the charters of donations and the appropriation of churches ; and also the bulls, privileges, and other popish muniments belonging to the house ; together with a true and faithful inventory of its moveable effects, as well as a rental of its fixed and landed property.²

¹ Canon Humbert's *Memorials of St. Cross*, p. 39.

² Moody's *History of St. Cross Hospital*, p. 12.

In 1632, the Master, Dr. Lewis, in answer to an inquiry made by Archbishop Laud, reported, that he had granted no lease or received any fine, but that the three last Masters had converted all the leases, save one of the value of £40 per annum, into a term of three lives; and that the fines received by his predecessors had not been expended upon the Hospital buildings, which he found in extreme ruin and dilapidation.

In 1696 some of the earlier Brethren's houses were pulled down, and a Master's residence was formed out of a portion of the quadrangle.

In 1789 the south side of quadrangle was razed to the ground.

The system of receiving fines on granting leases was continued by several of the Masters of the Hospital. It left but a small income to the Hospital, and the abuse was brought to light in 1853.



OUTSIDE OF CHANCEL AND NORTH TRANSEPT.



BROTHERS READING THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

The Master's Chambers, etc.

Before the Reformation the Master's Chambers were partly in Beaufort's Tower and over the present Porter's Lodge. Subsequently some of the Brothers' houses and part of the Hundred Mennes Hall were made into a dwelling for the Master. Recently a new house for the Master has been erected north of Beaufort's Tower, outside the gates; and it is proposed to make the Master's old quarters into ten more sets of rooms for the Brethren, making in all accommodation for twenty-seven brothers.

The silver cross worn by the Brothers is at the death of one of them placed on a red velvet cushion and laid on his breast in the coffin; and then before burial it is taken off, and the Master fastens it on the gown of the next Brother.

The gowns worn at the present time by the Brethren of both Foundations are similar both in colour and make to those worn by them in the reign of Henry VI.

It may be as well to add that the advantages of the two Brotherhoods are free to the whole of England.



THE SILVER SEAL OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Arms of the Hospital is at the foot of the Cross. The legend around it may be translated—"The Seal of the Corporate House of the Holy Cross, near Winchester."

The hospital Deeds and Registers.

The Reformation in no way interfered with the Hospital; but in 1666 some of the charters and registers are said to have been burnt by the widow of the then Steward (one Mr. Wright), to hide her husband's defalcations. The oldest register in possession of the Master dates from September 25th, 1676.

The New Scheme.

"The links seem unbroken between the past and the present."

UNDER the new scheme the two Foundations are treated as separate Institutions under one head, and the difference in the qualifications of the two classes of Brethren are carefully laid down. After 250 years of effacement the Brethren of Beaufort's Almshouse again are recognised by the distinctive gown and badge, namely, a red gown with a Cardinal's hat and tassels embroidered on the left breast of the gowns. A portion of the income is dedicated to the maintenance of fifty out-pensioners, as representing the original outlay upon the Hundred Hall poor under the trusts of the Hospital of St. Cross. Thus the original purpose of each Foundation has been once again most carefully maintained.

The Present Trustees.

Ex-officio.

THE MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL.
THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER.
THE MAYOR OF WINCHESTER.
THE WARDEN OF WINCHESTER
COLLEGE.
THE RECTOR OF COMPTON.

Co-opted.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
RT. HON. EARL NORTHERBROOK.
RT. HON. LORD MONTAGU.
RT. HON. EARL SELBORNE.
SIR H. P. MILDMAY, BART.
W. C. ESDAILE, ESQ.
MONTAGU G. KNIGHT, ESQ.
WYNDHAM S. PORTAL, ESQ.
W. BARROW SIMONDS, ESQ.



THE MASTER OF ST. CROSS.

(Rev. G. W. Andrewes, M.A.)

A List of the Masters of St. Cross.

—	ROBERT DE LIMESIA	...	This name occurs in a copy of the Founder's charter.
1185	ROGER ———	...	Appointed by Bp. Toelvyne.
1208	ALAN DE STOKE		
—	HUMFREY DE MYLERS		
1241	HENRY DE SECUSIA	...	Presented by King Hen. III.
—	GALFRID DE FERINGES		
1260	THOMAS DE COLCHESTER		
—	STEPHEN DE WOTTON		
1289	PETER DE SANCTO MARIO	...	Archdeacon of Surrey.
1296	WILLIAM DE WENLYNGE		
1299	ROBERT DE MAYDENESTAN	...	Deprived 1305. Restored; still Master, 1313.
1321	GALFRID DE WELLEFORD	...	Presented by the King.
1322	BERTRAND DE ASSERIO		
1332	PETER DE GALICIANO		
1334	WILLIAM DE EDYNDON	...	Afterwards Bishop of Winchester.
1345	RAYMUND PELEGRINI		
1346	RICHARD DE LUTESHALL		
1346	JOHN DE EDYNDON		
1366	WILLIAM DE STOWELL		
1367	RICHARD DE LYNTESFORD		
1370	ROGER DE CLOUNE	...	Deprived 1374.
1374	NICHOLAS DE WYKEHAM		
1382	JOHN DE CAMPEDEN	...	Archdeacon of Surrey. Buried at St. Cross.
1410	JOHN FORREST	...	Afterwards Archdeacon of Surrey and Dean of Wells.
1444	THOMAS FORREST	...	Died at St. Cross.
1463	THOMAS CHAUNDELER, D.D.	...	Resigned 1465. Warden of New College.
1465	WILLIAM WESTBURY, S.T.B.	...	Provost of Eton College.
1473	RICHARD HARWARD, LL.D.	...	Buried at St. Cross.
1489	JOHN LYCHEFIELD		
1492	ROBERT SHERBORNE	...	Afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and of Chichester.
1508	JOHN CLAYMUND		
1524	JOHN INCENT, LL.D.	...	Also Dean of St. Paul's.

1545	WILLIAM MEADOWE, M.A.	...	Prebendary of Winchester.
1557	JOHN LEEFE, D.D.	...	Buried in Chapel of Winchester College.
1557	ROBERT REYNOLLS, D.D.	...	Ejected on accession of Elizabeth.
1559	JOHN WATSON, M.D.	...	Afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and held the Mastership by Royal Dispensation till 1583.
1583	ROBERT BENETT, S.T.P.	...	Afterwards Bishop of Hereford.
1603	ARTHUR LAKE, D.D.	...	Afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.
1616	SIR PETER YOUNG, Knight		
1628	WILLIAM LEWIS, S.T.P.	...	Deposed by Cromwell. Restored 1660. Buried at St. Cross.
1648	JOHN LISLE (M.P. for Winchester)		Made a Peer by Cromwell, and President of the High Court of Justice. ¹
1657	JOHN COOKE	...	Solicitor to Parliament; beheaded at the Restoration.
1669	HENRY COMPTON, D.D.	...	Afterwards Bishop of Oxford and of London.
1676	WILLIAM HARRISON, D.D.	...	Prebendary of Winchester.
1694	ABRAHAM MARKLAND, D.D.	...	Prebendary of Winchester. Buried at St. Cross.
1728	JOHN LYNCH, D.D.	...	Afterwards Dean of Canterbury.
1760	JOHN HOADLY, LL.D.	...	Chancellor of the Diocese, etc.
1776	BEILBY PORTEUS, D.D.	...	Afterwards Bishop of Chester and of London.
1788	JOHN LOCKMAN, D.D.	...	Canon of Windsor.
1807	FRANCIS NORTH, M.A., Earl of Guildford		
1855	LEWIS MACNAUGHTAN HUMBERT, M.A.		Resigned, 1868.
1868	W. G. ANDREWES, M.A.	...	The present Master.

¹ His widow was beheaded in Winchester Market Square in 1685 by order of Judge Jeffreys.

The Income of the Hospital at various times.

A.D.	£	s	d
1370.—The income at this date was ...	300	0	0 ¹
[As reckoned by Bishop William of Wykeham.]			
1526.—The income at this date was ...	496	18	4 ¹ ₂
1534-5. " " " " " ...	281	13	5 ¹
1621. " " " " " ...	200	0	0 ²
1835-6. " " " " " ...	1112	7	5 ¹
1857. " " " " " ...	1722	2	4 ³
1898. " " " " " about	4000	0	0
1912. It has been computed that by this date the income will probably be increased to ...	8652	17	11 ⁴
1818-38. During this period the Master received over £53,000 in fines on renewing leases; and the average annual income of the Master appeared to be little less than £1,400. ¹			

Salaries, Stipends, and Allowances in A.D. 1526.⁵

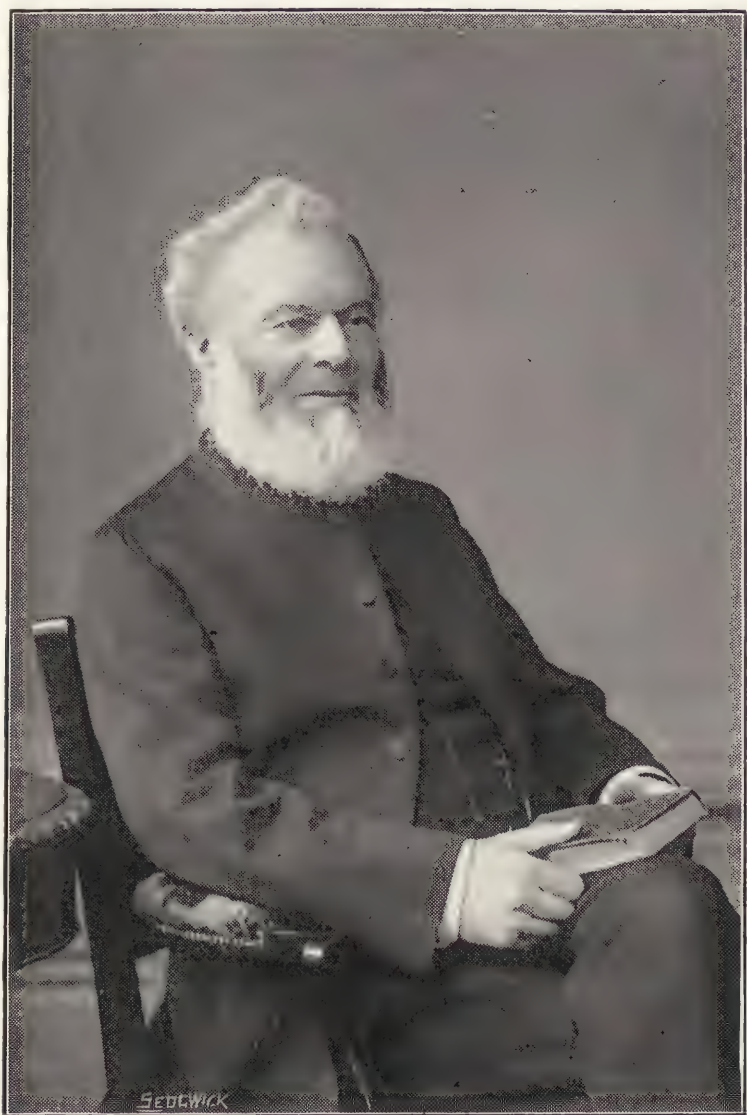
To fifteen persons, described as Chaplains and Clerks, —stipends, £35. 4s.; allowances, £5. 16s. 4d. ...	£41	0	4
To Choristers ...	5	17	6 ¹ ₂
To eleven poor Brethren,—stipends, £7. 3s. 4d.; allowances, £3. 6s. 8d. ...	10	10	0
Extra allowances to three Brethren ...	1	12	6
Allowances, at 10d. per week, to the whole of the Brethren ...	21	19	2
Wages to servants, barber, and washing ...	8	5	10
Alms to poor in Hundred Men's Hall ...	6	18	8
Doles at six feasts, 5s. each; wheat on ditto, 5s. each; alms on Sundays and Holy days, £3. 5s.; peas for Hundred Men's Hall ...	6	9	8
	£102	13	8 ¹ ₂

¹ Woodward's *Hampshire*, p. 239. ² Inquiry by Archbishop Laud.

³ Humbert's *Memorials of St. Cross*, p. 83.

⁴ As valued by Mr. Tite, M.P.

⁵ Moody's *History of St. Cross Hospital*, p. 12.



THE LATE MASTER OF ST. CROSS (REV. CANON F. M. HUMBERT, M.A.)
who superintended the Restorations

Events of Interest connected with St. Cross.

- 1136. Founded by Bishop Henry de Blois.
- 1137. Management given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
- 1151. The eastern portion and transepts of church built.
- 1185. Hospitallers surrendered Hospital to Bp. Toclive.
- 1187. Hospital given back to Hospitallers by the Pope.
- 1189. Granted to Hospitallers by Richard I.
- 1197. Awarded to Bp. of Winchester by Pope's arbitration.
- 1199. Given back to Hospitallers by King John.
- 1200. Finally assigned to Bp. of Winchester.
- 1255. The west end of church not finished at this date.
Bp. Ethelmar invited assistance for its completion.
- 1321. Inquiry into defects of the Hospital by Bp. Reginald de Asserio.
- 1336. Hospital buildings repaired and nave roof leaded ;
Hundred-mennes hall roofed and chambers built
for the Master.
- 1372. Lengthy inquiry instituted by Bishop William of Wykeham.
- 1379. Muniments and records handed over by Hospitallers
to Bp. William of Wykeham.
- 1382. Appointment of John de Campeden as Master, who
expended equal to £27,000 on repairs, etc.
- 1384. Tower of Church rebuilt and Aisles roofed ; the
encaustic tiles laid.
- 1385. High Altar of alabaster erected.
- 1446. Almshouse of Noble Poverty founded in conjunction
with the Hospital by Cardinal Beaufort, for thirty-
five additional Brothers and three Hospital Nurses.
- 1461. The estates comprising the Beaufort Endowments
were reclaimed by the Crown on the accession of
the House of York.



BISHOP WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

This great and vigilant Bishop rescued the Hospital from the spoiler. The proceedings occupied seventeen years, and were carried on at great cost to the Bishop.

The above portrait is taken from the original painting in the Hall of Winchester College.

1486. Owing to lack of funds, Bp. Waynflete reduces Beaufort's Foundation to one Priest and two Brethren.
1509. Parish Church of St. Faith pulled down. The Font and bell were removed to the Hospital Church.
1527. A reward of twelvecence given to the parishioners of Twyford, coming with banners at the Feast of Whitsuntide.
- 1509-47. Carved Stalls, now in Morning Chapel, erected.
1535. The Hospital, and its choral services, survived the Reformation. The Vicar General reported that "certain things" required reformation ; and sturdy beggars were to be repulsed.
1616. The ancient Register of the Hospital burnt by the widow of the then Steward.
1632. A stringent inquiry made by Archbishop Laud. The Master, Dr. Lewis, reported that he found the Hospital in extreme ruin and dilapidation.
- 1648-55. During the Commonwealth, the regicides Lisle and Cooke acted as Master.
1694. "Customary" for the management of the Hospital drawn up by Dr. Markland.
1737. The clock erected in the Church Tower by William Skikelthorp, of London.
1744. Owing to dampness of Church, daily evensong discontinued.
1763. Licence to the Master by Bishop Hoadley to pull down and destroy the Ambulatory, etc., on the eastern side of quadrangle, and to convert the materials to the use of the Hospital. Happily this was never acted on.
1789. Beaufort's houses on the south of quadrangle pulled down.
- 1848-53. Chancery suits resulting in a new scheme.

[The law-suits to obtain these orders cost £5,600.]



VIEW FROM THE HOME PARK.

The Home Park and Meadows.

These are situated on the south of the Hospital, and are well wooded, the "fishful Itchen," so loved by Izaak Walton, that prince of fishermen, flowing on its way to Southampton Water by the side of the foot-path which leads to Twyford. When the hay is cut, the mowers claim a "jack" of beer, and when a tree is blown or cut down the aged brethren may be seen actively carrying home their share of "lop and top."

Our illustration shows St. Catherine's Hill in the background. This hill has a miz-maze on the top. The deep vallum, extending over a thousand yards in circuit, is an old British earthwork, which would take 3,300 men for its defence.¹

¹ Shore's *Hampshire*, p. 23.



A BIT OF OLD GLASS (ST. GREGORY)
IN THE NORTH-WEST CLERESTORY WINDOW.

The Staff of the Hospital.

In 1350.

The Master.
13 Brethren.
The Steward.
13 "Clerici."
7 Choristers.
4 "Capellani."
2 Servants (garsiones).
3 Bakers.
3 Brewers.
1 Cook.
1 "Curtillarius."
2 "Lotrices."
3 "Caractarii."
8 Horses and 3 carts.

In 1486

*Beaufort's Foundation, in
addition to the regular
Foundation, consisted of:*

1 Priest.
2 Brethren.

In 1632.

The Master.
13 Brethren.
The Chaplain.
The Steward.
12 Out-Brethren.
28 Out-Sisters.
2 Probationers.

In 1899.

The Master.
Curate.
13 Brethren.
4 Beaufort's Men.
The Steward.
The Receiver.
50 Male and Female Out-
Pensioners.

The Founder's Tomb in Winchester Cathedral.

[Sometimes called Rufus' Tomb.]

Bishop Henry de Blois, the first Founder of St. Cross Hospital died in 1171, and was buried before the high altar in Winchester Cathedral. During his Episcopate De Blois "chested" the remains of Canute, Rufus, and other princes and prelates, and two of these original chests are still inside the two most easterly mortuary chests which Bp. Fox placed on the choir screens in 1525. St. Ethelwold was buried in the south crypt, Bp. Walkelyn, the Norman builder, sleeps amid his work in the nave, and St. Swithun's bones were enshrined behind the high altar.

In 1683 this tomb was accepted without question as the tomb of Rufus, but it was then believed to be empty; and when before this, in 1642, it was broken open by the rebels, a small silver chalice was found therein, shewing conclusively that the remains were those of some notable ecclesiastic. Whose tomb could this be if it were not that of Bp. Henry de Blois, who is expressly stated to have been buried before the High Altar? If this tomb had been that of Rufus, and if it had stood under the great tower, it would probably have been broken or damaged when the tower fell. Stowe, writing in 1592, records that the bones of Rufus had been translated and laid in a coffin with Canute's bones, long before that time, while in this tomb are still to be found the remains of its occupant.

When it was opened, August 28th, 1868, in the presence of four medical men and the cathedral architect, the interior cavity was found to measure 6ft. 8in. with a depth

of about 21 in. to 22 in. In the bottom were certain holes, probably for the exudation of moisture. The remains found were those belonging to one skeleton of a male measuring 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 10 in. It is not quite complete in all its parts; many of the bones were much decayed and broken, but nine of the teeth were remarkably sound and good. There were also found:—a piece of ivory carving representing a lion's head¹ (symbolical of the Redeemer, the lion of the tribe of Judah), possibly the curved end of a pastoral staff, the iron ferule with portions of the wooden shaft tapering from 1½ in. to 1 in. in diameter remaining²; a small oval turquoise parted from the setting; various fragments of red-brown cloth, striped muslin, closely woven muslin, coarser muslin, twill serge-like material with fine threads, thick coarse fibre twill, linen with threads running across at regular intervals, thick firm cloth, ribbed braid, seven different patterns of gold braid, minute particles of lead with the dust, half a dozen iron nails, small pieces of twig with bark on, some pieces of cork, and a few nutshells, these latter being accounted for by the presence of mice, indicated by a small burrow found beneath the tomb.

The base or hollowed stone coffin consists of an oolitic block, measuring 7 ft. 5 in. in length, by 3 ft. 2½ in. at the head and 2 ft. 4½ in. at foot, the height of this lower block being 1 ft. 5 in. above the pavement. As a lid to this lower stone coffin there rests a massive coped Purbeck slab (*dos d'âne*³), polished, its thickness at the top of the ridge being 11 in. This upper slab has been wrought to its present shape with

¹ Similar to knocker, Sanctuary Door, Durham.

² See Pastoral Staff on Seal of Bp. Langton, British Museum.

³ Ass's back.

much labour. At the bottom of the lower stone a chamfer has been worked all around.

The tomb bears no inscription, cross, or ornament, save only a flat fillet in relief bordering all the edges of the coping.

Milner hazards the opinion that De Blois enshrined some of the bones of his uncle, Rufus, leaving the rest in this tomb; but as the almost perfect skeleton of its occupant remains to this day, the reference to De Blois' times seems to strengthen the evidence that this is none other than the tomb of the famous Bishop Henry De Blois. This opinion is held by Dr. Kitchin (Dean of Durham) and by many learned antiquarians.

For much of the information given above we are indebted to an exhaustive Paper communicated in 1870 to the Society of Antiquaries by Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A.,¹ to which the reader is referred.

¹ *The Archaeologia*, Vol. xlii, pp. 309-321.

Portrait of Brother Bartholomew.

(See page 9.)

This Brother was a native of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and had been a soldier in Queen Anne's reign. He was present at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704, and was many years Porter at this Hospital. He died aged ninety and upwards. An oil painting of Brother Bartholomew is to be seen at the Porter's Lodge, at the back of which his age is given as 102.

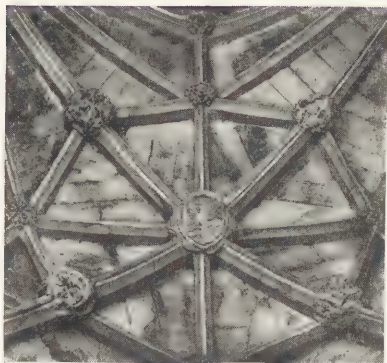
APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1836.

I.

Customary of 1696.

The custom there was, and had been time out of memory, that the Hundred Hall should consist of forty poor men and women, namely, twelve poor men and twenty-eight poor women, and two reversioners, who were to receive from the Steward every Sunday, 1*d.* each, and were to have, namely, four sheep's hinges, and soup made for them of the hinges every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, to be divided among them in the room called the Hundred Hall; and also on those days a peck of wheat of the house-made bread, made and baked into forty little loaves; that they were to have a barrel of beer every time they brewed for the house, and that the twenty-eight women were to have on Fridays for dinner, milk pottage and three and a half casts of wheat bread, and one pint of beer each, and in Lent a peck of peas boiled in lieu of the sheep's hinges, at dinner, and 9*d.* each in lieu of the herrings formerly allowed them in Lent. That it was the custom that there should be three bushels of malt toll free for every hogshead of beer; and that the Porter was to receive every day from the Butler a cast of bread and three quarts of beer, to relieve at the gate such poor persons as came and craved relief there.



VAULTING OF THE PORCH TO BROTHERS' HALL.



REMAINS OF ALTAR TO ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, SOUTH TRANSEPT,
WITH TRACES OF PAINTING ON BACK WALL.

That it was the custom that there should be six doles in the year, namely, Christmas Eve, Easter Eve, the 3rd of May (finding of the Holy Cross), Whitsun Eve, the 10th of August (the Founder's obit), and the Eve of All Saints, on which days there were to be distributed among such as should come for them, in little loaves, eight bushels of wheaten bread, amounting to between 700 and 800, and if the number of poor people should be more than the number of loaves should suffice, then the Steward was to give to every other person one half-penny in lieu thereof. All which customs and usages the said Master, Brethren, Steward, and Chaplain did respectfully and jointly promise to observe and keep.

II.

In the choice of the Brethren, there is no restriction as to age, place of birth, or residence, but they have been usually selected from decayed tradesmen who have attained, or are verging towards, sixty years of age. In two or three instances, domestic servants from the household of the Master or his connexions have been admitted. The Hundred Hall poor are forty in number, and are persons of all ages of either sex, but are usually resident in Winchester or its immediate neighbourhood.

The income of the Hospital arises from two sources, namely, from the pensions or payments from the Churches mentioned in the grant of Henry de Blois, reserved rents on tithes and lands let on lease for years or lives, the tithes of St. Faith, corn rents reserved on the leases of the Whitchurch, Hurstbourn, and Owslebury estates, and the rents of the Hospital demesne lands, and the fines on

the renewal of leases. The former, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1835, amounted to £1088. 2s. 9d., which may be classed under the following heads:—

Revenue of the Hospital in 1835.

Reserved rents on leases	...	...	...	£195	7	0
Four small fee-farm rents	...	...	...	1	0	4
Pensions from Churches—Exton, £5. 6s. 8d.; Stock-bridge, £5; Farley, £1. 6s. 8d.; Baughurst, £1; Bishop's Waltham, £13. 6s. 8d.; Upham, £8; Chilbolton, £2. 13s. 4d.; Nursling, £2; Millbrook, £1. 6s. 8d.; Alverstoke, £6. 13s. 4d.; Ovington, £2; Hinton Ampner, £2; Woodhay, £5; and Alton Canons, £5 ...						
	...	...	...	59	13	4
Tithes of St. Faith—large, £240; small, £25. 5s.				265	5	0
Hurstbourn, Whitchurch, and Owslebury corn rents				419	12	6
Rent of the Hospital demesne lands	...	...	...	145	0	0
Licence to fish at St. Cross and land-tax of certain tenements	...	...	...	2	4	7
				£1088	2	9

Expenditure of the Hospital in 1835.

The disbursements of the year ending 2nd February, 1836, were as follow:—

To thirteen Brethren, at 1s. each per week	...	£33	6	0
To Hundred Hall poor, 6d. per week to forty persons		52	0	0
Thirteen Brethren for Lent-money in lieu of meat				
£1. 1s. each	...	13	13	0
Ditto quarterage, 8s. each	...	20	16	0
Ditto milk money, 8s. 5d. a quarter	...	28	17	8
Ditto pan money	...	0	4	4
Cook's wages	...	13	0	0
Salary to Chaplain	...	80	0	0
„ Steward	...	80	0	0
„ Chaplain of Freefolk	...	15	0	0
„ Clerk and Porter, £2. 2s. each	...	4	4	0
„ Barber	...	3	2	0
Allowance to tenants in lieu of customary dinner		2	10	0
Wine for sacrament	...	4	9	0

Pancakes, Shrove Tuesday, 12s. 6d.; for hens for supper, Shrove Tuesday, 7s.; salt fish, Palm Sunday, 10s. 6d.	£1 10 0
Half-pence on six dole days	3 15 10
Washing surplice, £1. 4s.; charcoal, £1. 16s.	3 0 0
Faggots	5 0 0
Butcher	137 6 6
Baker, etc.	62 10 10
Coals	15 16 6
Malt and hops	133 5 0
Brewing	8 0 0
Groceries	6 17 1
Labour	14 16 3
Paper, etc.	3 0 0
Land-tax out of pensions from Churches	8 12 0
Redeemed land-tax on St. Faith's Rectory, payable to Bishop	12 18 6
Quit-rent to Dean and Chapter for certain lands	0 18 4
„ Bishop for water-courses	5 10 8
Collecting Ashton quit-rents	1 15 0
Beer on gaudy days, £1; mince pies, £6. 11s. 8d.	7 11 8
Pensions—to Dean and Chapter, £8. os. 8d.; to the Bishop, £1. 2s. 8d.; to the Vicar of Crondall, £6. 13s. 4d.	15 16 8
Abatement on tithes of St. Faith	33 15 0
Insurance of Hospital premises	1 13 0
Land-tax	0 2 9
Clothing, thirteen Brothers' gowns included	19 10 0
Apothecary's bill	28 12 0
Repairs and incidents	38 11 4
Total disbursements	<u>£921 6 11</u>

The last item includes only minor repairs, which are defrayed by the Steward, whose charge it is to make all the ordinary payments on account of the Hospital; but as the funds in his hands are not adequate to meet the heavier items, they are discharged by the Master.

It appears that the Earl of Guilford had, at the period when this return was made, expended nearly £6000 in the

repair of the Hospital premises, being on an average more than £200 per annum.

The other source from whence the Hospital derives its income is by fines paid on the renewal of leases, either for lives or years.

III.

During the Mastership of the Earl of Guilford, up to 1836, a period of twenty-eight years, these fines amounted to £41,558. 2s., and arose from the following properties :—

Fines received in the Twenty-eight Years previous to 1836.

Tithes of Aldershot, two renewals, leasehold	...	£1000	0	0
„ Itchenswell, one ditto	...	424	0	0
„ Hurstbourn and St. Mary Bourne, one ditto	...	1424	0	0
„ Freefolk, four ditto	...	1550	0	0
„ Owslebury, one ditto	...	730	0	0
„ Whitchurch (with land), two ditto	...	6595	0	0
„ Fareham, three ditto	...	12244	0	0
„ Twyford, one ditto	...	1200	0	0
„ Long Sutton, three ditto	...	2000	0	0
„ St. Cross Mill, three ditto	...	600	0	0
Premises in Winchester, leasehold	...	149	5	0
„ at St. Faith, ditto	...	833	5	0
„ at Ashton, ditto	...	200	0	0
„ at Ashton, copyhold	...	1455	19	0
„ at Whitchurch and Hurstbourn copyhold	...	960	11	0
		<u>£31366</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Since the above returns were furnished, Crondall and Yately have been renewed for about £12,000, and by the new lease the reserve rents were increased, so as to allow an addition of 1s. a week to each of the Brethren.

IV.

Pay and Maintenance of the Staff.

The payment of the Hospital is thus conducted:—The Steward is paid a salary of £80 by half-yearly instalments, and to the Chaplain a similar salary, and £15 as the Minister of Freefolk Chapel. They also receive 6*d.* in the pound on all fines, except those on the copyhold estates, which are very small. The thirteen Brethren receive money on every Saturday throughout the year, 1*s.* each [recently increased to 2*s.*], and in lieu of milk, per quarter 5*s.* 4*d.*, and also a further quarterly payment of 8*s.* each, likewise 2*d.* each for “pan money” at Michaelmas and Lady Day. They have also 2*d.* each in the pound upon every fine (except upon the copyhold estates) agreeable to the Consuetudinarium. The whole of the money payments amount to 2*s.* 3*d.* each [now 3*s.* 3*d.* each] per week, from which they provide fuel, washing, and other requisites, except bread, meat, and beer. They have each a black gown every Christmas, and bear a silver cross on the breast.

They are provided with a dinner four days in the week in the Common Hall, namely, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, each taking his share of the provisions, which are dressed by the cook of the Hospital, together with the vegetables which they raise in their separate gardens, into their own chamber. The dinners are as follow:—On Sunday, three shoulders of mutton or veal; on Monday, a neck and leg of mutton; on Tuesday and Thursday, boiled beef. The average consumption is about 100*lb.* per week. Each Brother has three quarts of beer per day, and a loaf of about 1½*lb.* On the gaudy, or extraordinary days, they have an extra dinner provided of about 45*lb.* of roast beef, with mince pies and plum broth, a jack of beer (containing four gallons), besides 4*s.*

among them for beer money. A charcoal fire is likewise provided in the Hall by the Master at five o'clock every gaudy day afternoon, when three roast necks of mutton are given them for supper. To the Steward is given 45lb. of roasting beef annually, in lieu of his share in the gaudy day dinners, also a portion of the mince pies, etc. The Brethren have also a twopenny loaf each on the six dole days. The Master occasionally gives the Brethren an extra dinner, and at Christmas presents them (annually) with six bushels of coals each. When there is a fall of timber, he also gives up the lop and top to them.

V.

The Hundred hall Poor.

To the poor of the Hundred Hall is paid 26s. each, or 6*d.* a week at such periods as are found convenient. It frequently happens that a double payment is directed by the Master to be made to one individual. The doles consist of a small loaf, of the value of about 1*d.*, of which five sacks full, or thereabout, are given away to such poor persons as choose to apply, deducting one loaf for each prisoner in the County Gaol at Winchester, to whom it has always been customary to send this relief. When the bread is exhausted, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* is given to every applicant who is unsupplied. These are distributed on the Eves of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All Saints, the 3rd of May, and the 10th of August.

The ancient custom of relieving the poor travellers who call at the gate is still kept up. A quantity of bread, called a cast, consisting of two loaves of about twenty ounces each, and two gallons of the Hospital beer are provided for the purpose. The whole is now always called for by poor persons before ten o'clock in the morning. Each loaf is cut into about a dozen pieces,

one of which is given, with a horn of beer holding not quite half a pint, to each applicant.

After meeting the above expenditure, the whole of the surplus annual rents, the whole of the fines of the copyhold estates, and the fines of the leasehold estates, subject to the deductions of 6*d.* each in the pound to the Steward and Chaplain, and 2*d.* each to the thirteen Brethren, are accounted for by the Steward to the Master.

VI.

Analysis of the Yearly Expenditure.

From this Report it appears that the permanent income of the Hospital in 1836 amounted to £1088. 2*s.* 9*d.*, and sums received on the renewal of leases during a period of twenty-eight years to £41,558, and the disbursements for the year 1836 were £914. 16*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of extensive repairs for twenty-eight years, which amounted to above £5600. From the gross amount of fines is to be deducted 6*d.* in every pound on the renewal of all leasehold properties to the Steward and Chaplain, and 2*d.* in the pound to each of the Brethren, which will reduce it to £33,433; or the annual receipts and expenditure of the Hospital may be thus rendered:—

Annual rents and fixed payments	...	...	£1088	2	9
Annual average of fines on renewals	...	...	1484	10	0
			<hr/>		
			£2572	12	9
Steward's disbursements	...	£914	16	11	
Annual average amount of repairs		200	0	0	
Steward's, Chaplain's, and Brethren's					
shares of fines	...	290	7	6	
			<hr/>		
			1405	4	5
Leaving to the Master the annual average sum of		£1167	8	4	

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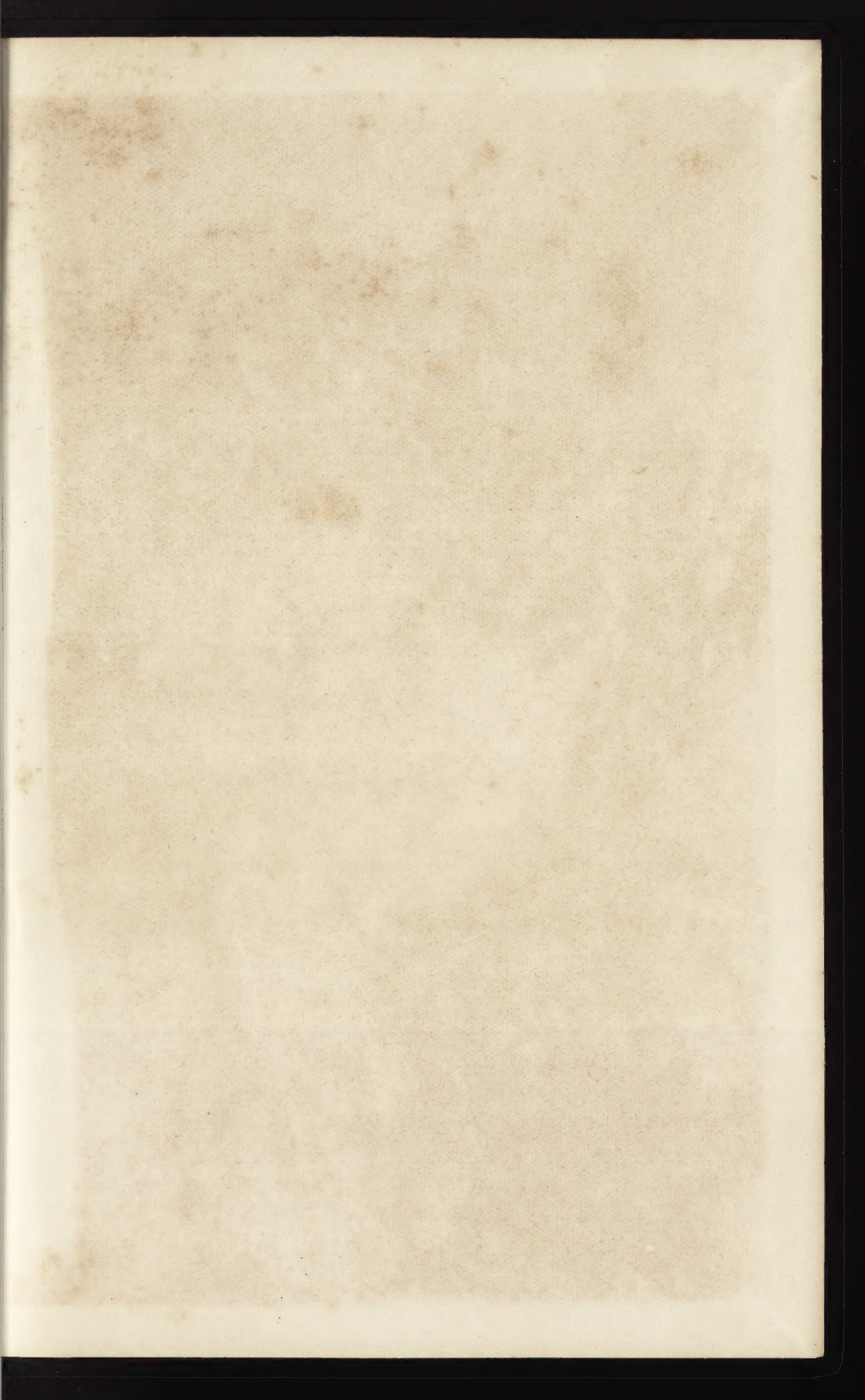
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